Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 186 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares *and receives same for safe custody realising* Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY,
Branch: Calcutta.

London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 69,76,745/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.

Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.

To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—

The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—

(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street

Dividends on Mill Shares

Large interim dividends will shortly be paid by Bombay Mill Companies.

What are you going to do with your dividends?

Are you doing the right thing—the wise thing—the patriotic thing?

Invest the money in

War Bonds

Apply to your Banker, your Broker, or to the War Loan Information Bureau, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.

J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.
GO TO
THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the
MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.

YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.

Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—

1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. You pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *considerably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.

For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2402.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 214 of 1918.

Yemnabai wife of Ibrahim Haji Mahomed and others ..... Plaintiffs,

v/s

Havabai widow of Haji Hasham Haji Joosub and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Bai Yemnabai wife of Ibrahim Haji Mahomed the first plaintiff abovenamed and under and in pursuance of the decree of the High Court in the Suit abovenamed dated the 22nd day of June, 1918, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 9th day of August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bazar Gate Street, in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards or thereabouts fronting the said Bazar Gate Street, on the East side thereof and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Tricum Lala on or towards the West by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Chagonlal Magonlal Javeri and partly by the property of Cowasji Hirjibhoy, and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Vacha Ghandi which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Ward No. 2089 Street No. 15 and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 617, New No. 5750, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 9273.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co., Attorneys to the Plaintiff at their office No. 89 in Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3. Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POONA RACES—I give Winners Rs. 5 each; Places Rs. 2. Fees refunded for such not proved correct. Write, LUCIFER ASTROLOGER and CLAIRVOYANT, Post Restante, Bombay. 1118

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CLERK with knowledge of Gujratee and English none but Hindoos need apply to YASIN BROS., Faiz-Manzil, Post 9, Bombay. 1084

WANTED—A LADY for Manicuring and Massage. Apply Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1134

WANTED—A GUJARATI HINDU, knowing Accounts for about three months. Apply to SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort. 1130

WANTED—CHEMIST for research and Analytical Work. Honours Graduates in B Sc., M. Sc., or M.A., with Chemistry need only apply to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1089

WANTED—An experienced Hindu L.M. & S., or M. B. B. S., for an up-country hospital, clever in surgery preferred. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 685A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1108

WANTED—INTELLIGENT ASSISTANT for Journalistic Work. None need apply without high educational and shorthand qualification. Apply Box No. 670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1123

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING and fast hand writer CLERKS for a Solicitors Firm. Articled Clerk LL.B. or District Pleader preferred for former post. Apply Box No. 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1137

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS for the post of a WATER-WORKS ENGINEER, carrying a pay of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 per mensem in the Dhulia Municipality. The applicant must hold an University degree in Engineering, have a thorough knowledge of Hydraulics and possess practical experience in the construction, maintenance and management of a water supply system. (Sd.) S. V. PATHAN, Dhulia Municipality, Dhulia, 2nd August, 1918. 1115

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as TUTOR for Violin Banjo, Mandolin, Piano and Music by C. MENEZES, 4 Hararwalla's Buildings, top-floor, Bombay 2. 1132

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

WANTED.

WANTED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed Space in good working order. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 925

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,000 interest at the rate Re. 1 per Rs. 100 for an increase of a paying business. Apply Box No. 674, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1136

WANTED.—A large stock of MUSTARD OIL CAKES. Vendors are required to communicate with C. A. FERNANDES, No. 4, Dhobitalao, Bombay. 1117

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-0. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE—36 30, 26 B. H. P. for Sale. For particulars apply to "C" c/o Sanjaya Office, 58-60, Jail Road, Bombay 3. 1085

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE—(LADIS) MACHINE POLISHED, Tandur and Navandgi (white); Madras (black) of sizes. Apply to MANAGER Marble Factory Company, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 964

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and ston floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE hair collected in Fasli 1,327 at the Shaving Shed at Simhachelam Temple, Vizianagram Samasthanam, Vizagapatam District will be sold by Public Auction on 28-10-1918, at Simhachelam which is about 3 miles by road from Simhachelam Railway Station, B. N. Ry.

The hair which will be put up for sale amounts to 4,200 lbs., of short hair of under one foot in length and 1,450 lbs., of hair of from one foot to two feet in length.

For further particulars apply to the Temple Amin, Simhachelam, Vizagapatam District. 1125

WANTED.

WANTED:—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Barsi City Municipality. The pay is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 on approved service. Conveyance allowance is Rs. 15 p.m. Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications and previous experience of Municipal work. A graduate in Arts and in Engineering will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st August, 1918.

G. K. TILAK,
President,
Barsi City Municipality.
Barsi, 2nd August, 1918. 1124

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Solid Band Rubber Tyres will be received upto one p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 23rd day of August, 1918.

Form of contract, specification etc will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Byculla.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1918. 1126

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RADHABAI, widow of Kalidas Mulchand of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client PITAMBER BHAGWANJI. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with messuage tenement and a bungalow standing thereon with fixtures, well, trees, flower pots and all articles pertaining to garden, situate in Mouza Eksar "Tarf," Maind near Borivli Railway Station, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, in Tukdi Thana, on the Eastern side of Ghod Bunder Road, containing by admeasurement 600 to 700 square yards or thereabouts and surrounded by a wire fence or boundary of wooden planks bearing Survey No. 187 and registered by the Notified Area Committee under No. 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East and South by the boundary line of Kanari village, on or towards the West by Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the North by the land belonging to Lakshmidas Ganjawalla.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
1122 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMBOOTAI, widow of GOPAL GANESH POTDAR alias AMBOOTAI RAWJI PUNEKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

YESHWANT GOPAL POTDAR and MAHADEV GOPAL POTDAR, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the former a Medical Student, and the latter unemployed and residing at Byculla, outside the Fort, sons of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

1st day of August, 1918.
Messrs. DIKSHIT & Co.,
1133 Petitioners', Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAXMAN RAMAYA SWAMI, of Bombay, Vaishnav (Kamati) Hindu Inhabitant and Mr. ANANT RAMAYA SWAMI and Bai YETIRAJAMMA RAMAYA SWAMI, widow and executrix of YENKAYA RAMAYA SWAMI, both Vaishnav (Kamati) Hindu Inhabitants of Sholapur, in Khandesh District, have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him of the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, trust, maintenance, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been waived or abandoned.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9A., New Nos. A/12170, 12172, 12784; Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/3152, containing by admeasurement 1,588 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and South by the property of Meghaji Kanji, on the North by the property of Sambhaji Bhagooji and on the West by the Haines Road aforesaid and which said land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 1081 and Street No. 85, and is in occupation of the Vendors.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1918.

RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1127

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALIMAHOMED CUMRUDDIN and TYABALI CUMRUDDIN, of Bombay, Bora Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ropa Lane, Chandanwadi, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 580, New No. 2765, Old Survey No. 69, New Survey No. 8215 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3237 Street No. 7 and bounded on or towards the North partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Muncherji and now of Salebhai Karimbhai Barodawalla, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Andiarao Hormasji Bhicaji but now of Bai Juleikabai Haji Musa, on or towards the East partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property formerly of Sorabji Cursetji but now of Bai Jerbai, widow of Sorabji Ratanji Seervai, on or towards the West by Ropa Lane, Chandanwadi and which premises are now in the occupation of the vendors' tenants.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1918.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
1131 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from the 1st Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Chunilal Narandass and Fatanlal Chunilal and by virtue of the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an indenture of Mortgage dated 7th April, 1908, and made between Chunilal Narandass and another of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All the one-fourth share of the Mortgagors in the piece or parcel of land and the messuage, tenement and dwelling house situate at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts and which share consists of one-fourth share in the said land and also of the second floor of the house standing on the said land and which said second floor is assessed by the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, under Ward Nos. 5816 (3), 5817 Street No. 386 and the whole land registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, New No. 597, Old Survey No. 61, New Survey No. 503 and the said house bounded on the East by the public road called Kalbadevi Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the South by the house of Nagindas Marphatia and on the North by the house of Gordhandas Jadusha and which second floor is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
Medows Street, Fort.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture and precious jewellery, Iron safe Cycles phones, electric fans, teapoys flower vases, clocks, cash boxes, despatch boxes, easy-chairs, low-chairs inkstands etc., etc.

TO-DAY TUESDAY, 6th August at 2-30 p.m. B. MANEKLAL and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, situated at the entrance of the Medow Street, under the instructions of the separate parties concerned very rich and artistic household and office furniture of the leading makers.

By the order of the concerned:—

One lot of precious jewellery, consisting of rings, necklaces, bracelets, kudas, earrings, etc., etc., set with diamonds, brilliants, rubbies, emeralds, and also a lot of pearl and gold ornaments and gold watches.

Terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL and Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 46,300 LBS OF HARDDRAWN BARE COPPER WIRES MANUFACTURED BY SUMITOMO ELECTRIC WIRE AND CABLE WORKS, OSAKA, JAPAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of The Punjab National Trading Co. and on account and at the risk of The Oriental Engineering and Trading Co., the following wires.

500 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 0.
4,900 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 2.
10,100 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 6.
11,700 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 8.
3,000 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 3.
4,000 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 5.
3,100 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper Wires No. 6.
4,000 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 7.
5,900 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 8.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES GAGRAPAT GRAHAMS.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nagindas Vijbhukhandas at his shop at Dader Gully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Tribhovandas Navotamdas.

10 Bales each 80 pieces Gagrapat Graham's 24 inches and 32 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT 2ND AND 8TH KAMATIPURA LANES IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 383 of 1918.

Sakinabai, daughter of Shaik Kassam, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Nathaniel Ezekiel Dinekar, of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendant.

On MONDAY, the 19th day of August at 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), respectively Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Bai Sakinabai, daughter of Shaik Kassam and Nathaniel Ezekiel Dinekar the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit under the Consent Decree dated the 18th day of June 1918, the following properties on the premises.

FIRSTLY—The property situate at 2nd Kamatipura Lane.

AT 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling house and premises situate at Kamatipura 2nd Street in the Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 186-188 and E Ward Nos. 1200 and 1199 (2) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3420 and New No. 10108 and Survey No. 5803 admeasuring about 108 square yards and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Ganga Onjiram, on the West by the property of Morar Damji, on the North by the Kamatipura 2nd Street and on the South by the Kamatipura 1st Street.

SECONDLY—The property situate at 8th Kamatipura Lane.

AT 5.30 P. M. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing and built thereon situate at 8th Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 86 and sixth-ninth square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4293, New No. 10807, Old Survey No. 3793 and New Survey No. 6819 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1708 and Street No. 133 and bounded on the East by the property of Panka Sayana, on the West by the property of Bali, on the North by 9th Kamatipura Street, and on the South by the said 8th Kamatipura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Receivers' Attorneys Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or Messrs. Khandwalla and Co., 91-99, Medows Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE ON TUESDAY THE 6TH AUGUST 1918, AT 3 P.M. (B. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE VARIETY OF KEROSINE, GASOLINE, & ELECTRIC WALL TABLE, & HANGING LAMPS OF WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MAKERS, JOHNSON'S WOOD DYES, PAINTS, COLOUR VARNISH, PREPARED WAX AND AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 6th August 1918 at 3 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Sheth Tahilram Vardharidas near new Small Causes Court, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, by his order and on account and at the risk of Mr. L. Roy Sampat the Mortgagor:—

Various kinds of Kerosine and Gasoline lamps, for table, wall and hanging purposes, electric pocket and table lamps including one complete set of 24 lamps fed by one tank.

Johnson's well-known Wood Dyes, Paints, prepared Wax, Colour Varnish, Wood-filler, Crack-filler, etc., etc.

2 Casks American Lubricating Grease oil, Marks K.—00.

1 Grinding mill.

1 Lot Scented Soap, Perfumery, etc.

1 Case Virginia Tobacco.

In lots to suit the customers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th Aug., 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
A SPLENDID "LUBIN" MASTERPIECE
THE EAGLE'S NEST
A Thrilling and Romantic Story of the Adventurous "Forty-niners",
Together with a Full Programme
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
Frawley Comedy Co.
To-night Tuesday & Wednesday 6th & 7th Aug
Melo-dramatic Farce
"CHEATING CHEATERS"
It keeps you guessing.
Lately produced in London and New York.
Thursday 8th August
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Friday 9th August
The Dramatic Success of New York
"THE GREAT DIVIDE"
By the Rev. Vaughan Moody
Saturday 10th August
The most talked of comedy in the past decade
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"
Sunday 11th August Matinee at 5-30
"A HOUSE OF GLASS"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30
EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre
HOWITT PHILLIPS CO:
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The celebrated three generation play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
"MILESTONES"
WEDNESDAY the 7th at 9-30
The Charming Farcical Comedy
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
THURSDAY the 8th at 9-30
Horace A. Vachell's Thrilling Drama
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
FRIDAY THE 9th & SATURDAY THE 10th
The Great Drama on Social Evil
"DAMAGED GOODS"
By Brieux—Member of the French Academy.
SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT ON OTHER PAGE
MATINEE WEDNESDAY THE 7th at 5 p.m
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"
MATINEE SATURDAY THE 10th at 5 p. m.
The Great Melodrama by Walter Howard
THE PRINCE & THE BEGGAR MAID
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.
THIS EVENING AT 6-30
POPULAR PICTURES
"LITTLE MISS NOBODY"
Featuring LITTLE EM. GORMAN the cleverest child in pictures.
ALSO A SPLIT REEL COMIC
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
and a Musical Treat by the Best Theatre Orchestra in the East.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees. The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
The well-known star-artiste
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
IN
A DRAMA OF DARING
"CONVICT 993"
One of the best Pathe Plays produced in America.
Come and See
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
IN A NEW AND
BRIGHT CROOK DRAMA
LONESOME LUKE
The great comedian in
HIT HIM AGAIN.
HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNTING
A very interesting Film.
COMING Masterpiece
"ROMEO & JULIET"

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 6-30
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents
MISS EILEEN GRACE
CH. MORRIS
MISS NORAH MOORE
In a Repertoire of
LATEST SONGS, CHORUSSES & DANCES
Also
Our 3-part Cinema Drama
A WIFE'S FORGIVENESS
Comedy, Comic and Scenic
Commencing Thursday August 8th
A GIGANTIC NOVEL ATTRACTION
GORDON FORBES
The Great Ventriloquist, Mimic and Siffluer assisted by
'NOSEY'—THE DRUMMER
(The Scotch Old Bill)
MISS DORIS LEE
The Acme of
THOUGHT TRANSMISSION
In her unique and bewildering image Scenes
OF
DREAM VISIONS
THE INIMITABLE
ALBERT MORROW
IN
1001 Novelties 1001
AND
SENSATIONS.
LUPIN
AND THE PIANO
In addition
Another Stupendous Attraction
THE
LIVING MARIONETTES
AND THE
KOMEDY KABINET
introducing an
UP-TO-DATE SCENA

CINEMA
PRECIOUS
TO-NIGHT
A Special Prize Matinee at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) Owing to Divasa Hindu Holiday.
A GRAND TRIPLE PROGRAMME.
"The Secret Kingdom"
Four further parts—5,000 feet.
"THE TRAIL OF HATE"
A 2-Reel Drama and
"THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE"
(Comedy)
To-day: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—

"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS writes:—

"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

VISIT TO BOMBAY
INTERVIEW FREE.
Orient Hotel.
15th August—4 to 7 p.m.
16th August—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 8 p.m.
Please write for free interview, as several were unable to see me last time.

BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—

"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."

ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—

"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."

BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—

"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."

This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE DRAMATIC EVENTS OF THE SEASON

Friday the 9th and Saturday the 10th at 9-30

HOWITT-PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.

WILL PRESENT

"DAMAGED GOODS"

the great drama on Social Evil, by Brieux.

(FOR ADULTS ONLY.)

The noble society of the treatment of the Hidden Scourge removes all occasion for offence. If it awakens the public of India, as it has done that of Great Britain, to a sense of the vital importance of the subject, its performance will have done a great work. Hailed everywhere by Press and Public as a great MORAL LESSON on a matter of GRAVE NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

"DAMAGED GOODS": What should be emphasised is that Damaged Goods is neither gloomy nor horrible. It is poignant and dramatic. Its message is one of sympathy and of hope.—REFEREE.

"DAMAGED GOODS": Nothing but good can come of the poignant and open dramatic tract on the social evil. It is hoped that Damaged Goods will be seen all over England.—THE QUEEN.

Booking open at **Rose & Co.**

Daily . . .
Afternoon .
Tea . . .
Concerts . .

ARE NOW GIVEN

IN THE

TAJ MAHAL LOUNGE

from 5 till 6-30 p. m.

The TAJ MAHAL ORCHESTRA will play a select programme of Music.

TEA with rich choice of Sandwiches, Pastry, special Cakes, Ice-cream, etc., will be served at a charge of Re. 1 per head.

OPEN TO NON-RESIDENTS



BABY MARIE OSBORNE

IN

"A LITTLE PATRIOT"

A wonderful story of laughter and joy with just enough pathos and a timely and patriotic vein of drama.

SEE

how the Baby Berhardt organizes an army of kids and captures a German Spy.

DON'T MISS IT.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL

Matinee Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show Sunday 3-30 p.m.

Saturday Next THE HIDDEN HAND Saturday Next.

A STORY IN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

PATHE FRERE'S MASTERLY PRODUCTION

"The Neglected Wife"

Six parts this week—6,000 feet

AT

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

GAUMONT GRAPHIC in the Programme.

Ladies admitted at Half Rates in the First Class, *i.e.*, for 4 annas only.

Nightly: 5-30; 7-0; 8-45; & 10-15 (S. T.)

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

MARIE WALCAMP

IN THE UNIVERSAL MASTER SERIAL

The Red Ace

Episode 7—The Lion's Claws. Episode. 8—The Lair of the Beast.

Tammany's Tiger—A two-reel thrilling Comedy.

Seeing Ceylon with Hy. MYER. A real novelty of the Screen.

A SPECIAL PRIZE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 5-15

when a prize of Rs. 50 in Post Office Cash Certificates from the

HON. MR. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS, C. I. E.,

and another prize of the same value from the Proprietors of the Cinema will be given away.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	19.98
Sept.	19.64
Oct.	19.37
Nov.	19.20

(Delayed in transmission.)

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd:

M.G.	Bengal Good	14.29
,,	,, Fully Good	15.04
,,	,, Fine	15.54
,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	16.03
,,	,, ,, Fully Good	16.78
,,	,, ,, Fine	17.28
,,	Broach Good	18.05
,,	,, Fully Good	19.10
,,	,, Fine	19.45
,,	Scinde Good	14.29
,,	,, Fully Good	15.04
,,	,, Fine	15.54

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REFORT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 2nd.

Bales:

Total in Sight	
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian ,, ,,	Will follow later.
American ,, ,,	
Other ,, ,,	
Total Sales	4,000
East Indian Sales	300
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	53,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,800
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	..
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	6,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	25,000
Sakel F.G.F. Liverpool standard spot Trading value	30.19

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	4,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	26.34
,, ,, Jan.	25.59
,, ,, Mar.	25.52
Spot Cotton at New York	30.45
,, ,, Orleans	27.75
Futures at New Orleans Oct	26.16
,, Jan.	24.71
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	89½

Bales:

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	37,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	11,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	9,000
,, ,, to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	923,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	677,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56 15/16
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	55
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3 %	58½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.16½

London, Aug. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56 15/16
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	55
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3 %	58½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.16½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 2nd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88 Ex.
4½ % 1925—1945	£100
5 % New	£94 3/8

London, Aug. 3rd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88 Ex.
4½ % 1925—1945	£100

Market closed until Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat	70/6

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Under control.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Value.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	14
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	16
Tone:—No sellers. Very firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	2/1½
Tone—Dull.	

London, Aug. 3rd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 3rd Aug. 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs.	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office 2,19,65,085	
,, Deposits at Branches 65,45,249	2,84,10,334
Other Deposits	21,73,14,113
Post Bills	11,865
Sundries	16,78,340
Rs:	26,75,14,652

ASSETS. Rs:

Government Securities	6,17,67,800
Other authorised Securities	19,67,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,75,60,025
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,29,43,787
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,07,61,523
Dead Stock	8,97,284
Stamps	8,305
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	5,03,345
Sundries	17,49,560
Cash	11,02,16,523
Rs:	26,75,14,652

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 5.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach September was Rs. 905. Owing to a meeting the Marwadi bazaar opened very late and quotation were irregular. Actual business was, however, done in Fine Broach September at Rs. 902. Very little business has been done. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 898 and closed at the following rates.

Ready cotton has been very steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	Rs:	891
Good Sawginned Dharwar	Aug/Sept.	,,	830
,, M. G. Ocompta	,,	,,	865
,, ,, Westerns	,,	,,	835

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 5TH AUGUST 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery:
M.G. Bengals		660	620	570	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar				825	,,
M.G. Westerns				828	,,
M.G. Ocompta				850	,,
M.G. Bagalkot				835	,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgaro			825		,,
M.G. Anjar			842		,,
M.G. Mundra			856		,,
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			810		,,
Lakhar Ginned			..	..	
M.G. Athni Miraj				850	,,
Kha. Broach	822	810	800		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 3rd Aug. 1918.

Cotton	5,006 bales.
Wheat	9 806 ,,
Linseed	5 517 ,,
Rape, &c	2,194 ,,
Gingelseed	26 ,,
Poppyseed	36 ,,
Groundnuts	561 ,,
Castorseed	29,447 ,,
Rice	6,929 ,,
Myrabolams	10 ,,
Cottonseed	1,374 ,,
Mowrasee	Nil
Gram	1,055 ,,
Jowar	125 ,,
Unjes	Nil
Barley	79 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 5th, 1918—6-0 p.m.

	Spot: Terms:	Rail Delivery:
	Rs. a: p:	Rs a. p:
Wheat, White Delhi 76-28	55 8 0	8 5 0
,, ,, Cawapore 76-29	55 0 0	8 4 0
,, Karachi Bansla	55 0 0	8 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 12 0	8 3 0
,, ,, Cawapore	7 12 0	8 2 0
,, Yellow Cawapore	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 14 0	9 4 0
,, Thin	8 8 0	8 13 0
Cocksed, White 86.28	78 6 0	---
,, Gejar 75.28	75 0 0	---
,, Gejar 80.86	70 0 0	---
,, Black	60 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	11 4 0	11 8 0
Groundnut	52 0 0	---
Mowrasee	6 12 0	---
Barley	37 8 0	---
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0

Forwards	Rs. a: p:
Wheat April-May	8 3 3
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 14 6
Linseed May	10 12 6
Linseed Sept.	9 14 6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, Aug. 5th, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 16	1—4—6
Shapurji No. 16	1—4—13
Simplex No. 16	1—4—4
Edward No. 16	1—4—2
Light Houses No. 65.	1—1—6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 5th, 1918.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1	6 15½
,, Demand	1	6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1	6 7
Fcz. Demand		263
American Dollars		279
Hongkong		222½
Shanghai		317½
Japan		140
Straits		154½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 5.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-7-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-15-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203½.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was quiet, but steady and a fair amount of business was done in Mill shares. There was a good rise in Tata Iron and Steel shares, both Ordinary and Deferred which closed steady to firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2400, Swan 927-8, Standard 2075, Simplex 1062-8, Shaupriji 153-12, Pearls 780, New Greats 465, New City 1270, Morarjee 3800, Madhowji 2965, Luxmi Cotton 1900, Kohinoor 1700, Kastoorchand 1540, Indore-Malwa 400, Indian Bleaching 220, Finlay 735, Fazulbhoy 952-8, David 590, Currimbhoy 475, Crescent 307-8, Coorla 1175, Colaba 1645, Century 560, Central India 2835, Bombay United 1207-8, Bombay Dyeing 1640, Advance 1600, Bundi 23-8, Central Mining 43-8, Indian Cement 350, Katni ordinary 257-8, Katni deferred 1310, Shivrajpur 45-8, Tata ordinary 271-4, Tata new ordinary 100, Tata old deferred 1302-8, Tata new deferred 410, Alcocks 780, Bombay-Burma 710, Bombay Tramway 392-8, Bombay Steam 392-8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2400, Swan 930, Standard 2080, Simplex 1067-8, Shapurji 153-12, Kohinoor 1700, Kastoorchand 1540, Indore-Malwa 400, Indian Bleaching 220, Pearls 777-8, New Greats 470, Morarjee 4000, Madhowji 2965, Luxmi Cotton 1900, Finlay 740, Fazulbhoy 952-8, David 587-8, Currimbhoy 472-8, Crescent 307-8, Colaba 1700, Century 560, Central India 2840, Bombay United 1207-8, Bombay Dyeing 1640, Advance 1530, Bundi 23-8, Central Mining 48, Indian Cement 347-8, Katni ordinary 260, Katni deferred 1300, Shivrajpur 45-8, Tata ordinary 275, Tata new ordinary 90, Tata old deferred 1230, Tata new deferred 385, Alcocks 792-8, Bombay-Burma 710, Bombay Tramway 392-8, Bombay Steam 392-8, Bombay Telephone 200.

"SOIREE DANSANTE."

In reference to the report of the "Soiree Dansante," we regret to have stated that "Private Welton lost his eyesight through erratic marksmanship" and that Major Retallack's appeals on previous occasions "resulted in a turnover of about Rs. 8,000." We understand that Private Welton lost the sight of one eye only and this was in no way due to "erratic marksmanship;" and that Major Ratallack had made no previous appeal whatever.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE.

A highly favourable notice of this Company appears in "Enterprise" an insurance journal published in London. In the course of a lengthy appreciation "Enterprise" writes:

The history of the Empire of India Life Office furnishes a lesson at once instructive and encouraging and it would be well if its teaching were taken to heart, for beyond the region of the Company's headquarters in Bombay. "Peace hath her victories no less renown'd than war"; and it may be said without exaggeration that the high level of success reached by this Company on the 28th of Feb. last (the close of its financial year) represents a veritable triumph in the peaceful arts.

THE SANIKATTA SALT OWNERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I felt much amused when I read the letter of "Antimiddlemanism" in your yesterday's issue. The writer apparently offers an apology for the existence of the Society not only in the interest of the salt-owners but also the public. Now it requires no proof that the Society has benefited the owners. The only question is whether the people have been really benefited as is represented therein, unless the profits of the Society are identical with those of the people. If the Society meant to work "in the interest of the consumers," then it would not have taken the course it has been following ever since its formation as a registered Society and particularly since the Government raised the salt tax from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 as for war purposes. The question at issue is not that the consumers get salt at the same price as before on an average but why they do not get it much cheaper now from the producers themselves than from the middlemen before. This is because the Society is not merely content with taxing the profits which formerly were pocketed by the middlemen. If it were so, it would have, then been a question between the middlemen and the producers as is represented by "Antimiddleman!" But allow me, please, to state that this is not the whole truth. The movement against the Society is not engineered only by the middlemen, but also by the vast bulk of the consumers. Otherwise, do you think, Sir, that the movement would have reached such proportions as to influence Mr. Langton last year to take the extreme step of suspending the license of the Karwar depot of the Society which consists of influential gentlemen? When the "Antimiddleman" says that the price on the whole, has been the same, he omits to look at the chief factor which has contributed to keep the price at the same level without allowing it to be reduced "in the interests of the consumers." The factors is the "malki" which the owners charge on the salt. Now, before the Society was registered, it was from 3 to 4 as. (the cost of production being about 2 as. per maund, and sometimes even less, there being keen competition among the producers themselves. But when the Society was formed and registered in 1914, December evidently to put an end to competition among the owners themselves and thus to better their prospects, it began to levy a monopoly price on the salt. The "malki" since then went on rising, from 4 as. to 6, 8, 12, 14 as. and it stood at Re. 1 a maund in May last. It is this pushing up of malki (monopoly price) that forms the chief ground of the complaint of the people against the "benevolent operations" of the Society. Again the "Antimiddleman" seems to be unaware that these operations had attracted the notice of the "Kanara News" of Kumta in which the policy of the Society was criticised last year, and which called on the Society to supply it with some information on these matters. But it did not deign to do so.

In addition to so many grievances of the people, this is also one and you deserve credit for bringing it to the notice of the Government which I hope will take steps to check this profiteering.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-PROFITEERING."

Bombay, August 3.



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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

FILTHY CONDITION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

63½ DEG. RULE QUESTION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding, when Mr. W. A. Chambers was appointed Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal under the City of Bombay Improvement Act. There was some desultory sort of discussion about the question of the application of the 63½ degree rule to existing buildings before the Committee's report was referred back for further consideration.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, seconded by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. W. A. Chambers was re-appointed Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal, under the City of Bombay Improvement Act for a period of one year.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the irregular and broken up condition of footpaths in various parts of the city and especially the footpaths abutting on Hughes Road, Grant Road and Girgaum Road and also to the unrepaired condition of portions of Girgaum Road which is being paved for the last two months, but is yet unfinished, allowing of stagnation of pools of dirty water and mud alongside them during the rains and causing great annoyance and inconvenience and at times leading to accidents to the people using the footpaths, and he be requested to take steps to put them in proper repairs at as early a date as possible."

Dr. D. B. Master seconded and the motion was adopted.

CONDITION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram then moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the very insanitary and filthy condition of the slaughter houses and their surroundings, and that he be requested to make his report with such proposals as he thinks necessary to put the same in a better sanitary condition."

He said he had seen the slaughter house and had found it in a very dirty condition. Animal matter was left lying there for days together in the quarry holes. A large population was dependent on meat and it would be a dangerous thing to leave the slaughter house in a dirty condition. Every railway passenger also suffered from the stench.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded and the motion was carried.

63½ DEGREE RULE.

The Corporation considered a report of the Committee regarding the amendment of the Municipal law so as to obtain powers for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas within the city. Among other things it was stated:

"As regards rear open spaces the Committee concur in the opinion expressed by the Architects' Association that rear open spaces should not be enforced at the expense of private parties. If a continuous open space at the rear of houses is considered desirable it should, they consider, be acquired at public expense in the same way as set-backs in front of houses are acquired. They therefore recommend that steps may be taken to have the Municipal Act amended so as to empower the Municipal Commissioner to acquire set-backs at the rear of houses wherever necessary.

"The Committee are of opinion that the existing bye-laws should be amended so as to empower the Municipal Executive to prevent the owner of a house from adding to or increasing the height of existing structures if by so doing he is likely to reduce the light and air enjoyed by the house. They therefore beg to recommend that the proposal embodied in the Architects' Association, may be adopted, viz.:—

"'We are prepared to agree to an amendment in the Act or in the Bye-laws the effect of which would be to prevent any addition to any building unless such addition complies with the Bye-laws. And further that such addition shall not reduce the light and air formerly enjoyed by the building below the minimum provided by the Bye-laws.'

"The effect of adopting this proposal will be that if the owner of a house wishes to erect an additional storey which will interfere with the light and air previously enjoyed by the building, the Municipal Executive would have the right of insisting upon the proposed additional structure being set back. The proposed arrangement will admit of the old structure being retained whereas if the 63½ deg. rule were applied in such cases, the old structure would have to be cut down.

"In their previous report the Committee had recommended that the new bye-law should be applied in the case of old buildings whenever they were enlarged, reconstructed or subjected to substantial alterations which were not of the nature of necessary repairs. The Committee recommend that the same procedure may be adopted in giving effect to these revised proposals if approved. So long as the existing buildings remain substantially unaltered they should be left alone."

There were a number of minutes by Mr. C. V. Mehta, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Orr, etc.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be referred back to the Committee in the light of the discussion that had taken place on item No. 92.

Mr. R. S. Navalker seconded.

Mr. J. P. Orr said some part of the report might be considered by them, and the rest might be referred back to the Committee.

Mr. J. A. Wadia agreed with the motion of Dr. Dadachanji.

Mr. J. P. Orr said it would have been better for the Corporation if they could say that something at least had been done by them in regard to the rules. If they referred the matter back to the Committee they would make no progress at all, and the matter might be delayed another five years. His object in moving his amendments, which were in six parts, was to avoid discussion again on those points on which they all agreed unanimously. He therefore moved that the report be adopted subject to some modifications. He accepted some paragraphs of the report.

Mr. Orr's amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr. A. M. Todd moved an amendment that paras 2, 6 and 7 of the report be adopted and that paras 3, 4 and 5 be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta supported the original motion.

REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE.

The original motion was then passed, the amendment being thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

43-17-703-16—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Shirinbai v. Ratanbai & others, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Sham M & H. Unwalla P & P. Mirza M & M.
47-17-231-13—Tyabji D & Co., Tejpal Nursey v. Madhowji Bhawanji, Amin & Desai.
51-47-261-16—Payne & Co., Ichhalal Jugmohandas & anr v. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co., a firm & anr, Little & Co., Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & G.
1-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors Manch & N, Matu J & M, Little & Co., Payne & Co.
2-18-1136-15—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai & ors Payne & Co., Little & Co., Surveyer & Co.
3-18-1237-16—Bhimji & Co., Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v. The Bombay Baroda & Central India Ry. Co., Craw B & Co.
4-18-1038-17—Little & Co., The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. Ramchandra Jaggonath, Manilal & Khar.
5-18-53-17—Payne & Co., Kasheram Bhagwandas v. Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm, Captain & V.
6-16-209-14—Madh K & Ch., Navivahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal & Co.
7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm & anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.
9-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr, Ard H D & Co. Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITO FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1061-17—Mehta D & L, P F Bulsara v. Byramji Pallanji Mistry, Forbes & Co.
317-18—Mulji & Tha Wadhoo v. Messrs Knima Bhaga & Co. a firm & ors Vachha & Co.
599-18—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Farookh bin Mahomed Akil a firm v. Bhaichand Cauchord, Captain & Vaidya.
673-18—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Malji Kanji & Co. Messrs Valabhdas Lakhmidas a firm, Ard H D & Co.
674-18—Mehta D & L, Gulam Hoosein Mulla Jivaji a firm v. Thakar Runchoddas Peraj, Captain & Vaidy.
700-18—Payne & Co. H J Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Naherangall & Sons a firm Crawford B & Co.
706-18—N C Dalal Jivatlal Pratabshi v. Chimanlal Shivlal, Ard H D & Co.
868-18—Shamrao M & H, Chhaganlal Kesturchand a firm v. Dwarkadas Goverdhandas, Mehta D & L.
873-18—Craw B & Co., Messrs Morarji Kallianji & Co. v. Bhagwandas Tricumdas, Craigie B & Co.
919-18—Jam R & D, Charandas Devji v. Vallabhdas Devji.
931-18—Jam R & D, The Administrator General of Bombay v. Khaja Karimbhoy Poonja.
951-18—Hiralal Th & Co., Gullam Hussein Bandealli Hirji v. Rajaballi Allana, Jehangir D Seervai.
952-18—Pocha & Co., Framji Cawasji Mehta v. Narayendas Soonderji Roy Sampat & anr, Daph F & D.
954-18—Jehangir G & B, Shapurji Byramji Katrak and ors v. Jerbai Jamshedji Amaria.
964-18—Dastur & Co, Messrs Narbheram Pragji a firm v Khimji Arjoon.
965-18—N C Dalal, Purshotamdas Tribhowandas v Esmail Meherally.
973-18—Crawford B & Co, The Eastern Bank Ld v C B Cama & Co, a firm.
979-18—Vachha & Co, Pandurang Balkrishna Pathack v Vishwanath Vinayack Pathack and ors, Judah & Solomon.
1003-18—Tyabji D & Co, Benoderam Balchand, a firm v Kasturmal Kalianmal.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

565-18—Captain & V, Lalji Jetha v Manishanker Jethabhai and ors.
662-18—Mulla & Mulla, Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abbas v M Sind & Co.
678-18—Merwanji K & Co, Bai Sonabai and anr v Umar Cassum and ors.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

946-18—Motichand & D, Shamji Velji and anr v Pradhan Damji and ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

20-18—Little and Co., Shantaram Balkrishna and anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar and anr, Amin and D, Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

928-10—Payne & Co., B N Lang v. Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

643-18—Captain & V, Bhanji Ramji & Co. a firm v. Aga Mirza Ahmed Kazrani, Shroff & D.
401-18—Unwalla P & P. Sha Raichand Vardhaji & Co. a firm v. Jehangir Hormusji Writer & anr, Dubash & Co. Abdulla Kazini, Payne & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

98-18—Captain & V, Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.
[illegible]-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T. & Co.
881-17—Jam R & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.
[illegible]-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.

(Continued in column 6.)

KAPLE MURDER CASE

TEJENDRA GHOSH'S EVIDENCE.

DISCUSSION ON RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, August 2.

When the further hearing of the political murder case against Sushil Chandra Lahiri, a Bengali graduate, was resumed this morning, Mr. Alston continued the examination of Sub-Inspector Nazim Ali. Witness said he was present at the time the accused was arrested. At the time of arrest he seized two revolvers and 219 mauser cartridges. The revolvers and cartridges were tied up in a bundle. When the house in which the accused was living was about to be entered he fled by jumping on the roof at the back of his house. He was seen dropping a bundle while jumping from one roof to another. Witness found a chemical thermometer on the person of the accused and he also found papers in the house of the accused containing instructions to prepare bombs and picric acid and materials required for their preparation. At the time of his arrest, the accused gave his name as Ram Charan Kayasth of Agra.

ACCUSED PHOTOGRAPHED.

Cross-examined the witness said ccused was photograped the day after his arrrest. He never got photo paints. He did not see the copies of the photograph. They were received so far as he knew by Mr. Hamilton, Superintendent of Police. He began to look out for the accused at the instance of Mr. Sands about a week after the murder. At the time of the accused's arrest he did not actually see the accused drop a bundle containing arms. It was not true that the accused was charged with murder immediately after his arrest.

Re-examined the witness said he had nothing to do with the photographing of the accused. He merely took the accused to a photographer under instructions from Mr. Sands. He had not seen the photograph up to to-day.

Several formal witnesses were examined and the court rose for the day

LUCKNOW, Aug. 3.

When the further hearing of the political murder case was resumed, this morning, Mr. Alston examined Mr. J. A. Goldie, Deputy Commissioner of Police C.I.D., special branch, Calcutta. Witness said he knew Tejendra Mohan Ghosh who was examined in his presence before the Magistrate. He first saw the man in Calcutta at Sukhea Street police station, on the 3rd July. He saw Tejendra about 20 minutes after the latter's arrest.

Witness had conversation with him. He did not then record anything of the conversation but he interviewed him the next day at his office. Tejendra then made a statement which witness recorded. When he first saw Tejendra, some of his subordinate officers were present. He remembered the theft of 50 mauser pistols and 45,000 rounds of ammunition from Messrs Roddas. The stolen cartridges were exactly similar to the one shown to him as found in the possession of accused at the time of his arrest. He had studied the copy of the cipher letter addressed to accused by the absconder Naipen. He had deciphered it. It read as follows "Start from Cawnpore O. R. R. on February 7 or 8 at 23/15 arrive at Idgah, Agra at 17/6. The keyword of the cipher was "charm."

TEJENDRA GHOSH'S EVIDENCE.

Tejendra Mohan Ghosh was the next witness examined. He said he was a student in the Dacca College till May or June, 1916, when he absconded on hearing that a warrant was out against him under the Defence of India Act. He did not know what he was wanted for but he was a member of a revolutionary party and he might have been wanted in that connection. After joining the revolutionary party he met a man in a photograph shop. The photo was of deceased Vinayak. Witness knew him as Satyen. Witness first met Satyen in 1915 as a member of the revolutionary party in Calcutta. He last saw Satyen in Ghasiari mandi in Lucknow on the night of 9th February, when he (Satyen) was shot. Two men were present at the time of shooting. Accused was one of them. He had known accused before that night. Continuing witness said Satyen and he came to Lucknow in November or December, 1917. Accused also accompanied them from Calcutta, but he left them on the way. At the railway station they were met by a man named Ram Prasad, who took them to the house in Ghasiari mandi. In that house he met Shankar Lal, who was then known to him as Lala Shankar, living next door to their house. Shankar Lal used to visit them often in their house. There was another in their party whom he knew as Rajju. He last saw Rajju when Satyen was shot. He shot Satyen.

He had also met a man known as Mussalman, who was a student in the Christian College in that house. Musalman and Shanker Lal were both members of the revolutionary party. Three or four days after their arrival, accused joined them in that house. After a month or more, Satyen and witness went to Aligarh. Rajju went with them. Accused remained in Lucknow, but later came to see them in Aligarh. They stayed in Aligarh for about a month and then went to Agra, the party that proceeded to Agra consisted of himself, Satyen and Rajju. Accused went to see them in Agra.

THE PRINCIPAL OBJECT.

It was there that they had a discussion on revolutionary propaganda. The principal object of his party was to drive the English out of India by armed force. In the course of that discussion, religion as affecting their propaganda was referred to. Accused said only spiritual minded men should be admitted into their society. Satyen agreed to this, but added atheists should also be included. Witness then gave evidence of the discussion that continued between Satyen and accused and continued. Accused insisted that Satyen should state his views. Satyen said accused knew his views well; and as accused was supporting his (Satyen's) subordinate, he would not express his views. Both Satyen and accused were angry at the time. Accused observed that if he would not state his views he should leave the society at once, taking with him only a single *langota*. Satyen retorted that he did not ask him whether he should leave society or take any thing with him or not. Accused thereupon said if he did not go he deserved shooting. To this Satyen said if he had power he could shoot him.

When accused found Satyen so strong at Agra, accused changed his tone and said he would not shoot him as they were men of the same society. After saying this accused asked Rajju if the latter wanted to shoot Satyen. Rajju expressed his disinclination to do so. On the same grounds that night Rajju and accused left Agra. Accused said he was going to Lucknow and Rajju said he was going to Aligarh. Before they left witness asked accused if he had settled the business that had brought him to Agra and accused said he had settled everything. Nothing more was said to Satyen by accused, before he left. Witness never saw accused after that until he found him at the scene of the murder. Rajju returned to Agra within a couple of days and began discussing atheism with Satyen, observing he had been sent by accused to find out Satyen's views on the subject.

THE STORY OF LOST ARMS.

Five or six days after, Rajju again came to Agra. He arrived in the morning and left within two hours, saying he had been summoned to Lucknow by the accused. Rajju told Satyen that he had informed him by a letter that the accused had wanted him (Rajju), at Lucknow. Satyen said he never received any such letter. Satyen had a mauser pistol and 29 cartridges with him at Agra. He had brought those from Bengal. He lost that pistol on the day Rajju came to Agra for two hours. Witness explained how he discovered the loss of the pistol and proceeded that both (witness and Satyen) then felt certain that Rajju had carried away the mauser and cartridges and determined to follow him. Having surmised that he might have gone to Lucknow, they expected to catch him in Cawnpore.

Witness then mentioned how he and Satyen tried to search for. Rajju to recover the lost arms and persuade Shanker Lal and Ramprasad to show them where Rajju was. He said it was past 8 o'clock when he and Satyen were sitting outside Shanker Lal's house, persuading Ramprasad to show them Rajju's house. They remained sitting for about half an hour. It was rather dark and he noticed two men with their faces covered come towards them. One stood in front of him and other in front of Satyen, who was sitting next to him. The two men were at very close quarters and witness caught one hand? of Rajju and asked him who he was. The man in front of witness took out a revolver and fired, but he could not see whom it was pointed at. A bullet went through his cap, but he did not know it then. He noticed it when he saw his cap in the Magistrate's Court. Satyen at once jumped on the man who had fired and witness heard two more shots. At this time he saw the other man aiming at him (witness). He at once jumped at the man, caught his wrist and snatched away the revolver. He also gave the man a blow on the face with his fist. At this the man ran away. He recognised this man as accused. He then turned to Satyen who was struggling with the other man. Both were lying on the ground, Satyen being on the top. By this time, Ramprasad had run away. When he went to Satyen's assistance, he recognised the other man to be Rajju. Witness snatched away the mauser pistol from Rajju's hand and told Satyen to let Rajju go. Witness then stated how he left the deceased there, escaped to Calcutta where he was subsequently arrested.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

During the interval Mr. F. Brewster, handwriting expert to the Government of India, was examined to prove the handwriting of the accused and the absconder, after comparing them with the admitted handwriting of both. Witness was not cross-examined.

TRAM PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is quite scandalous the way the Tramway Company manage the traffic. I do not allude to the sufferings of the passengers caused by insolent inspectors and by the insufficiency of accomodation. allude to the recent *halts* in the Tramway Traffic, "caused by the failure of the Electric current" as the inspectors explain. To the Tramway servants these halts which are of frequent occurence and often extending to two hours are enjoyable recesses u work and they make merry. But only a sufferer can have any idea of the annoyance and loss often pecuniary, one is put to. When there is a halt we are assured that the car will be on the move immediately; and we wait on for an hour and then are quietly told that the car's fixed up indefinitely. So our fare is forfeited, we have broken our engagements and in the end, we have to hire a gharry which is dear in these monsoons and a luxury which few of us can afford. I have frequently to move about on business and I have forfeited fares amounting to Rs. 2-3-0 by these halts. Will any of your legal readers inform me if the Tramway Company can be sued for a refund and damages? I have preserved the tickets issued to me, as vouchers.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR S. MAKAIWALA.

Girgaum Road, August 3

VICEROY AT BHOPAL.

THE BEGUM COMPLIMENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Biceroy's Camp, BHOPAL Aug. 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the speech by her Highness the Begum of Bhopal at a banquet, said:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My two distinguished predecessors, when they visited this State, were in the fortunate position of renewing the ancestral relations with the House of Bhopal. I cannot claim the same privilege, but Lady Chelmsford and I are delighted to feel that we are numbered amongst Your Highness's friends and we are greatly touched by the warmth and cordiality of your welcome. Your Highness has alluded to the increasingly greater share which India is taking in the struggle against our common foe. I wish I had time to tell Your Highness of the splendid response which the Princes and people of India have made to the Prime Minister's appeal and to describe to you the astonishing development of the war machinery which we have set up. India has not yet put forth her full strength and there is need to strain every nerve and sinew in the task which we have undertaken, but we are united in our efforts for the Empire and we know that our cause is righteous."

His Excellency then detailed the services rendered by Bhopal to the British Crown and continued:—"In all these and many other ways your Highness has assisted the British Empire and the Government of India in the business of the war, but at the same time you have not neglected the affairs of India and of your own State. You have attended the Conferences of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs at Delhi where our debates have owed much to your ripe wisdom and experience and I have read with interest and profit the views which Your Highness has from time to time, put forward in regard to matters of great public importance. am glad to learn that Your Highness appreciated the efforts which the Secretary of State and I have recently been making under the direction of his Majesty's Government to solve the problem of constitutional reforms in India and it is gratifying that our recommendations in regard to the States in particular meet with your Highness's general approval."

NOTABLE INSTITUTIONS.

His Excellency then complimented her Highness on the many improvements she has effected in the State and the interest she took in the education and welfare of women to which the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, the Madrassa-I-Sultaniafi the Victoria Girls' School, and the endowment fund, which was constituted in 1914 for the maintenance of the girls' schools in the Bhopal bore testimony, and said:—

I may mention that I understand from her Excellency that you are giving a most generous support to her Excellency's Silver Wedding scheme for the grant of scholarships to the children of soldiers who have lost their lives in the war. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer on your Highness many tokens of his regard and esteem and it was a source of great pleasure to me that his Majesty on the 1st of January of this year appointed your Highness to be a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. In all Your Highness's labour you have been loyally supported and helped by your three sons. Your eldest son Nawab Nasrulla Khan would have served with his regiment in France had his health permitted, but I learn that in spite of his infirmities he has given gallant and devoted help to your people during a plague epidemic. Your second and third sons Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan and Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan as General of the State Forces and as Chief Secretary respectively, have rendered much useful assistance in the administration of Your State and it was a great pleasure to me to welcome on my staff Major Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan as my Hon. A.D.C. your Highness on behalf of Lady Chelmsford and myself. I thank you for the very kind and graceful terms in which you have proposed the toasts of our healths and I assure you that we shall always retain very happy recollections of our visit to Your Highness's beautiful capital and of Your Highness's generous hospitality.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I would now ask you to join with me in drinking the health of our hostess her Highness the Nawab Begum of Bhopal."

HINDU LAW OF SUCCESSOIN

IMPORTANT CALCUTTA DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Aug 3.

A full bench consisting of he Chief Justice and Mullick, Prasad, Imam and Thornhill delivered judgment on an important question of the Hindu Law of inheritance. The question was whether amongst the *bandhyas* of a deceased Hindu the maternal uncle was the preferable heir to sister's daughter's son.

The facts of the case were as follows:—The plaintiff who is a sister's daughter's son of one Chamanlal Upadhyaya who died childless claimed to be the preferable heir to the deceased's maternal uncle. The suit was dismissed by the lower court and an appeal being preferred in view of the importance of the question involved for decision, a full bench of five judges was constituted to hear the appeal.

Mr. Krishan Suhay, vakil for plaintiff appellant, argued that the propinquity was the regulating principle of succession and that the theory of spiritual benefit found no place whatsoever in the *Mitakshara*. Mr Mirtunjoylal argued that consanguinity determines heritable right and that propinquity is measured by the spiritual benefit conferred on the deceased proprietor. Their Lordships Mullick Prasad and Thornhill J. J. (Chief Justice and Justice Imam dessening) held that the maternal uncle was the preferable heir to the sister's daughter's son according to the *Mitakshara* school of Hindu Law, that the theory of spiritual benefit had been accepted by *Mitakshara* in determining the preferable right and that the maternal uncle was nearer to the deceased than the sister's daughter's son according to the Hindu mode of computation.

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(Continued from column 2.)

588-17—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.
725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.
1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.
1195-17—Crawford B & Co., Richardson and Cruddas a firm v. Cawasji Dhunjibhoy Tarachand & ors, Ard H D & Co.
181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne & Co.
535-17—Mulla & Mulla, Vadanji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhai K & Gir.
216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.
357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gayalbhai & Co. a firm, Edg G W & Co.
919-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v. Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

1220-15, 1004 and 1009-16—Nemchand Manecklchand and anr v Dayabhai Tapidas and ors, Shamrao M and Hiralal.
Re G and Wards Act—Pandharinath Dayaram, Mulji and Thakoredas.
Re Administrator-General's Act—Y Koraga Anna, In person.
Mofussil Court 542-13-14—Govind Mahadeo v Yeshwant Pandurang and ors, In person.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

886-18—Dubash and Co, Tokersi Kanji and Co a firm v B Cawasji and Co a firm.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK I OVER.

SUITS FOR HEA RING AND FINAL DISPOSA

LONG CAUSES.

397-16—Pandia and Co, Vithaldas Narayan & ors v Schroder Smidt and Co, Ltd, Little and Co.
549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Genu v Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Mulla and M.
1224-16—Bhai K and G, Lalchand Jisodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jam R and D.
300-16—Hiralal and Co., Messrs Nagindas Harjeewandas and Co a firm v The B B and C I Railway Co, Crawford B & Co, Crawford B & Co.
69-16—M V Gokhale, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v Haridas Nanabhai and anr, Payne and Co., In person.
162-17—Ard H D and Co, R D Sethna and anr v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.
67-17—Patell and Eze, Narotamdas Gulabchand and anr v Arjun Khimji and ors, Jam R and D.
1453-17—Tyabji D and Co, Arjun Khimji and Co a firm v Ramchandra Doongersey das a firm, Patell and Eze.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 9.

Whist Drive and Dance at the G. I. P Byculla Mechanic's Institute at 9-30 p.m. Prizes.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By the permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

CRICKET MATCH AT SANTA-CRUZ.

A cricket match was played at Target Green between the Kallina John's C. Club, and the Sion Ravi Udayea C. Club on Sunday last resulting in a win for the former by 4 wickets and 34 runs.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES ASSOCIATION.

With a view to have some organized body which would unite together all the graduates of the Sydenham College, and keep them in touch with the mother institution, and the present and past students the above association has been started.

THE S. V. S. MANDALI.

The Hon. Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali reports that the following ladies and gentlemen have become life members of the Mandali by paying Rs. 100 each:—(1) Mr. A. G. Desai, (2) Mr. A. B. Shirgaonkar, (3) Mrs. Indirabai Anantrao Shirgaonkar, (4) Mrs. Jankibai Gopalrao Keni, (5) Mrs. Annapurnabai Sajba Rangnekar, (6) Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, and (7) Mr. S. N. Karnatki.

Mr. Vishnu Janardan Shirolkar has handed over recently a further amount of Rs. 400 for augmenting the "Vishnu and Bhagwan" Prize Fund of the Mandali established by him.

"THE BOMBAY YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS."

This corps has been recently started by a band of young Volunteers of different castes and creeds mainly with the object of rendering assistance on various occasions of public meetings festivals, jatras etc., by taking part in keeping order at such meetings and in all such other ways as may be required and also on other occasions like famine floods etc., which require united action. The corps at present comprises 45 Volunteers and is doing its work under the direct supervision of a Managing Committee consisting of some distinguished gentlemen in Bombay and there is every reason to hope that it will do substantial good to the public. All societies and institutions having for their object the promotion of public good are requested to avail themselves of the services of this Corps and the public are requested to help the Corps in the discharge of its functions. Young men are requested to join the Corps. All information about the Corps including the rules of admission can be had from Mr. C. R. Athavale, Tribhuvan Terraces Lamington Road.

BOY RUN OVER BY CAR.

ACCIDENT DECLARED UNAVOIDABLE.

The Corner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Kika Hanji, a Hindu boy aged 8 years residing at Chandanwadi with his mother. He was knocked down and run over by motor car No. 2973, belonging to Dr. Nusserwanji F. Surveyor, and driven by his chauffeur Fakerji Ardeshir.

Mr Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the chauffeur.

Suka Rama, a coachman, said he was standing at the corner of Ropa Lane and Chandanwadi, on Sunday afternoon when he saw the car come fast from the Girgaum Road. It was travelling fast, and witness saw the deceased standing on the footpath near a post box. He suddenly ran across the road and the motor car came and knocked him down. The car stopped after going some twenty paces. The car was some six paces from the place where the boy was knocked down at the time when the deceased started to run across. The car was on its proper side, but towards the middle of the road. The driver had not sounded the horn.

In reply to questions by Mr. Vicaji the witness said the car was stopped at once after the boy had been knocked down.

After some witnesses had given evidence, P.C. 1008 B, Narayan Gopal, deposed that the horn was not blown, and it was coming fast. The deceased ran suddenly into the street and was knocked down. The deceased was not paying any attention to the traffic.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by injuries received when he having run suddenly into the roadway was run over by a motor car. The jury were also of the opinion that the occurrence was unavoidable by the driver.

INTERCESSION DAY.

Intercession prayers in Bombay were held on Sunday at Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Byculla and Fort Synagogues, Aryan Excelsior League, Madhavrao Rodke Free Primary School, Ideal Seminary Night School and St. Peter's Armenian Church.

Celebrations are also reported to have been held at Lucknow, Lahore, Bhavnagar, Ichalkaranji, Sangli, Rajkot, Limbdi, Aundh, Dhulia, Kurla, Devgad Baria, Koti and other places.

POONA RACES.

2ND. EXTRA MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)
(To be run on Saturday.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

The entries will be closed at 4 p.m., Monday, August 5th, 1918.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Footman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Black Kite.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forfeit Lass.
Mr. M. Goculdass' William The Beau.
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's Little Nan.
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Naeyee's Pantomine.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Bedspread.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gladiator.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' St. Bawn.
Mr. Heath's Orloff.
Mr Heath's Royal Baronet.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Dress.
Mr F. M. Garda's Normannia.
Mr. Guthrie's Loxwood.
Mr. Guthrie's All Silk.
Capt. P. Bouvet's Louviers Dor.
Mr. J. Stewart's Anthracite.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Happy Bird.

THE CHENAB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Heman's b Bally Apple.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's bl l Beauty Spot.
Mr. Surver Khan's b l Bahadur.
Mr. R. R. S.'s 9-0, Sugar Palm.
Mr. M. Ghorpade's m Maiden Palm.
Mr. R. D. Sethna's m Esme.
The above race is declared void.

THE SUNGUM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Mandil.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Muckdunia.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Ace of Hearts.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Hurman.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Raven.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Dictate.
Mr. Downes' Blucy Lee.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's Good Luck.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's Ajmer.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah.
Mr. Arnolah Salim Mowlud Haji Ali's Hatham late Britannia.
Mr. Mowlud Haji's Financier.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Bill Bailey.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazier's Ormuz.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazier's Warminster.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's Repeater.
Mr. Ahmed Hagamy's Makbul.
Mr. Salen Moosa's Justice.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Acetine.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's Eldorado.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Creme de Menthe.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's Aurangazeb.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dandelion.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Devildom.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Taj.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Royal Court.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Resold.
Mr. J. Stewart's Marconigram.
Mr. Heath's Palermo.
Mr. Aga Coochick Shah's Longboat.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Shatra.
Mr. Kassim Hoosain's The Ally.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's Fairy Gold.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Rage.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Good Morning.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's Harrington.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's Cingalee.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Sir Martin.
Messrs. Noble bin Bennett's Balloon.
Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim's Morning Light.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Angler.
Messrs. Pine bin Noble's Tasmania.
Messrs. Pine bin Bennett's Second String.
Mr. Vaibhoy Esmail's Chatham.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's Quantity.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Downes' Duet.
Mr. Pitt's Mintspear.
Mr. Pitt's Impecunious.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's Dollet.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's King's Head.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's Arles.
Miss H. F. Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Sunglare.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dyna.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Fine Trout.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Sospello.
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr. Heath's Lady James.
Mr. Aga Coochick Shah's Tommy Atkins.
Mr. Aga Coochick Shah's Mount Diablo.
Mr. Summer's Landslip.
Mr. S. M. Garda's Krasavichick.
Mr. S. M. Garda's Country Lad.
Mr. G. Molini's Peach Melba.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Merry Mabel.
Mr. Guthrie's Meridian.
Mr. Guthrie's Fuch Lady.
Mr. Guthrie's Andoversford.
Mr. Guthrie's Renette.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's Rochambole.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Jawad.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Kokab.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Resident.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's Wazir.
Mr. Leonard's National.
Mr. Leonard's Orphan.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's All Joy.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Order.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Chieftain.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's Arabistan.
Haji Ahmed Munsor's Madras.
Mr. Heman's Otherwise.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavaz.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's San.
Mr. Jewa's Aligarh.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Anaiza.
Mr. Dudley's Cessation.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Colonial.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Dakayel's Shakespeare.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's Great Power.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Countermark.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Ferry Boat.
Mr. George's Chrysanthemum.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's Krugar.
Mr. Hesan's Little John.
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha's Sammy.
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha's Chairman.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mettle.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Astir.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mechanic.
Mr. Pine's Conscription.
Capt. Sirdar Singh of Shahpura's Miskeen.
Mr. Heath's Istamboul.
Mr. Heath's Dowlat.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's Black Beauty.
Mr. Garrick's Blue Garter.
Mr. Garrick's Rainbow.
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi's Sufwat.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and Mahomed Shaffi's Taj.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and R. V. M. King's First Attempt.
Mr. B. F. Dastoor's Master of Arms.
Mr. Guthrie's Confidence.
Mr. Guthrie's Ayr Laddie.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's Quaker Boy.
Mr. Haji Ali Khadiri's Hadoor.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's Joker.

THE KORPAON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Bright Bird.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Sophie.
Mr. Pitt's Servian.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Claim.
Mr. A. M. Goculdass' Cherry and Black.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Symptoms.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Decorum.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Watch Tower.
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes
Mr. T. Tejpal's Adelaide II.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood.
Mr. Summer's Flotelle.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Krasavichick.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Miss Rich.
Mr. A. Hope's Hunyadi.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Poona Races First Meeting, 1918, close to-morrow, Tuesday, 6th August, 1918.

MADRAS SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

PRONOUNCEMENTS ON REFORMS.

INADEQUACY OF SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

The Special Provincial Conference was held to-day at the Ghokale Hall under the presidency of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Besant, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates and visitors warned them against letting Britain say at the Peace Conference that she had given all she asked for and all that India was ready to receive and asked them to say that the reforms were inadequate, unsatisfactory and could not be accepted as an answer to India's claim. She said:—"Accept the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, as it is, and you enter on the road which you cannot escape from, which leads to the line beyond which its authors cannot go, a perpetual slavery, which can only be broken by revolution. Introduce into it the essential features of the Congress-League Scheme as a first step, which will give you the power to take your, other steps, as swiftly as you please to Self-Government accepting the time-limit rendered necessary by the war and you enter on the road which leads to the Nationalist's vision."

She wanted the essentials of the Congress-League Scheme viz., enlarged legislative councils on a broad franchise with a four-fifths (or substantial) majority of elected members, the Mahomedan proportion being as detailed in the joint scheme and control over the budget, entailing subordination of the executive to the legislature and giving fiscal autonomy and the Executive Council having half English and half Indian, to be included in the Bill.

Continuing, she said:—"This we must distinctly declare, that we do not accept the Bill as it stands and that even with the changes proposed, we regard it as unsatisfactory since it states in so many words that the machinery of autocracy is not to be abolished but merely to be restricted in its area. We declare once more that we will not sell our British right of national freedom for this mess of autocratic pottage with its crumbs of partial local liberty floating in it. The world is tired of autocracy and is to be made fit, in India as elsewhere for free men to live in. Great Britain alone cannot be allowed to perpetuate it within her Empire and until it is abolished here as elsewhere, India will remain and ought to remain in a state of unrest."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. C. Viiayaraghavachariar in the course of his presidential address contended that there was nothing to confine them to scrutinising the reform proposals to the four corners of the pronouncement of August 20th. England, he said, was entitled to the eternal gratitude of India for the recognition of India's right to responsible Government as an integral part of the British Empire, but he protested against the claim that the British Government and the Government here in India should be the sole judges of the time and measure of the necessary steps to be taken to reach the complete system of Responsible Government, which he regarded as the root cause of the very unsatisfactory and disquieting nature of the reform proposals. He did not regard the placing of the Secretary of State's salary on the English estimates as a matter for over-jubilation as a constitutional measure, since he thought it would depend upon circumstances whether this reform would be to our benefit.

As regards the Government of India he feared that the attempt to introduce the Sovereign Princes to assist the Government of India would be viewed almost universally as tending gradually to reduce them to the level of nobles. He considered the placing of important Indian States in direct political relation with the Government of India as a desirable change, not on the ground assigned, viz., to release them from the future provincial democratised government, but on the ground that it indicated the grant of greater freedom and prestige to the Princes.

ADROIT CONTRIVANCE.

He regarded the institution of the Council of State as an adroit contrivance to keep the present power of the bureaucracy in law-making under a mask and he thought that the power of the Viceroy and the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly as a departure from constitutional laws and conventions applicable to Responsible Government. He said: "To keep the Government of India as absolute as ever and yet to arm the Governor-General with this extraordinary power to control the legislature smacking, as it does, of Germanism, is the most disquieting feature of the new proposals."

Speaking on the changes in provincial Governments he criticised the proposal making the ministers responsible to the electorate and not to the legislature as a vital departure from constitutional principles and conventions pertaining to Responsible Government. He regarded the financial power given to the provincial councils as delusive and calculated to bring them into conflict with the people. The system he said, would, if at all, injure our interests and postpone the realisation of our national aims. He maintained that the presumed incapacity of the peasantry and workmen of India was greatly exaggerated and the reflection that the masses needed protection from the bureaucracy against the educated Indians was groundless and unmerited. The achievement of Responsible Government by India would enable India to create one of the most efficient and splendid armies in the world.

ROWLATT REPORT CRITICISED.

Referring to the Rowlatt Committee Report he said, "No close study of the material of the report is necessary to record our emphatic opinion that the recommendation made with a view more effectively to deal with sedition and conspiracy are drastic and more calculated to the difficulties of Government."

He affirmed that the proposed reforms gave them absolutely no power nor increase of influence to get rid of the existing lawws which were repressive and discriminatory or prevent the enactments of similar laws.

WHAT SHOULD THE COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE BE?

Referring to what should be their attitude towards the reforms he said: "We need a part of the scheme and we shall not reject the whole of it. It will stand in three important matters *e.g.*, the Reform of the Government of India as in England, the Indianization of the services, and a further advance of local self-government. But the three essential points on which we should absolutely refuse to accept the proposals are the compartmental administration as a preparation for Responsible Government at the end of unknown and far off cycles; modification with a view to entire responsible government, or something like it in the provinces without at the same time liberalising the Indian mechinery; and finally the prohibition of our legislatures to have an effective voice in the making of laws within the highly elastic formulas of peace, order and good government and sound financial administration. He further suggested that the recognition and guarantee of our natural and fundamental rights should find a place in the instrument of coming composition, whatever its nature and scope might be. Indians, he said, had been tried in the performance of various government functions.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE AND RESOLUTIONS.

After the presidential address, the entire Conference formed itself into a Subjects Committee and sat till 8 o'clock last evening, and again this morning at 11 a.m. and continued till 4-25 p.m.

The Conference began sitting afterwards, when the resolutions agreed to by the Subjects Committee were put from the Chair at the direction of the Committee and carried

The first resolution reaffirmed Resolution 12, Clause (C) of the Congress of 1916, and the resolution of Self-Government of the Congress of 1917 and declared that nothing less than Self-Government within the Empire could satisfy India by enabling it to take its rightful place as free and self-governing nation in the British Commonwealth, India regarded the present proposals as not affording, in their present form, that substantial step towards Self-Government, and deeply regretted that nothing which could be called responsibility was proposed for the Government of India. Regarding the changes in the Bill to be laid before Parliament it cannot be regarded as a substantial step towards Responsible Government, establishing complete provincial autonomy as demanded by the late Mr. Gokhale, the Memorandum of the nineteen and the Congress-League Scheme, accompanied by such necessary correlative changes in the Government of India as will lead to its complete transferance under the supremacy of the British Crown.

Those changes became a necessity to enable the British Nation to go into the Peace Conference with clean hands and to justify its porfessions during the war. The resolution suggested important changes in the Government of India, the provincial Government, the Parliament and the India Office.

While the preamble of this resolution was put, there was some division, but that part of resolution was carried by a majority, the rest being passed unanimously. Other resolutions, (1) protesting against the order prohibiting Mr. Tilak from making any speeches, (2) requesting the Government of India to allow a deputation of Indian leaders to proceed to England, (3) urging the inclusion in the statute, that might be passed by Parliament, of the rights of all the people of India, naturalised or resident, as free citizens equal before law, were passed unanimously.

Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay proposed to add as one of the propositions that in any scheme of representation the interests of all communities should be represented was unanimously passed by the Conference.

The Conference then terminated.

RESOLUTIONS.

After the Presidential address was delivered the Conference was adjourned and meetings of the Subjects Committee were held yesterday evening and this morning. The Conference again met to-day in the afternoon when resolutions were passed.

The first resolution put from the chair reaffirmed the resolution 12, clause (c) of the Congress of 1916, and the resolution on self-government of the Congress of 1917, and declared that nothing less than self-government within the Empire could satisfy the Indian people and by enabling it to take its rightful place as a free and self-governing nation, the British Commonwealth would strengthen the connection between Great Britain and India. The Conference regarded the reform proposals as not affording in their present form that substantial step towards self-government which was necessitated by the present situation, and deeply regretted that nothing which could be called responsibility was proposed for the Government of India.

The following other resolutions (1) protesting against the order prohibiting Lok Tilak from making any speeches, (2) requesting the Government of India to allow a deputation of Indian leaders to proceed to England, (3) urging the inclusion in the statute that might be passed by Parliament of the rights of all people of India naturalised or resident as free citizens equal before law, were passed unanimously.

Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay proposed to add as one of the propositions that in any scheme of reformation the interests of all communities should be represented which was passed.

The Conference has concluded its sittings.

BENGAL MOSLEMS AND REFORMS.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

MOSLEM LEAGUE IN SESSION.

(From our Corrspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

An Extraordinary session of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League was held this afternoon at 3, Marden Street, to consider the Reform Proposals. The president of the League, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, took the chair and about 35 members were present. There was an animated discussion on the subject which lasted about four years. The president in declaring the meeting open said that they at first thought to defer their opinion till they got the opinion of the All-India Moslem League. That body at Lucknow held a meeting. They did not express any opinion. They appointed a Committee to consider the proposals, and under those circumstances the Bengal Moslem League thought it proper to consider the proposals themselves. Since the publication of the report, the country was flooded with opinions, either condemning wholesale or urging its acceptance with modifications. It was not for him to express any opinion on the general principle; but on one or two vital points, he thought it his duty to express.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Regarding communal representation he said that the authors of the scheme condemned it, and considered it nothing but a sort of evil, but under certain circumstances they had tolerated it as a necessary evil. The speaker said that his own opinion was that communal representation in the present circumstances of the country was not only justifiable but desirable to avoid friction between one community and another. In order to avoid racial hostility each community should elect its own representatives on public bodies. This system was not an unknown thing in Europe. Then again the authors of the report were of opinion that when a community had got a majority of votes there should not be any communal representation. The majority in his opinion would never make their voice felt and there were so many circumstances in their way that the votes have no independence. They must insist on communal representation; unless they had a large number of Mahomedan representatives in the Council they would not have a sufficient number of representatives on the Standing Committees.

A MATTER FOR GRATITUDE.

The Hon. Mr. Abul Kaseem said that in the report it was said that they could not understand on what basis the Congress and Moslem League came to base their proportion on communal representation. They ought to know that the Congress-League Scheme said that it was based on negotiation. The authors of the scheme whenever they found anything prejudicial to Mahomedan interest at once jumped on it. Previously whenever the Indians went up to the Government with any reform scheme, the latter sympathised with it, but said it could not be done as the difficulty lay with the Mahomedans; but when this difficulty was settled it was expected that the Government would be grateful to those communities. But the spirit of the report showed that the Government was sorry that the Hindus and Mahomedans had made up their differences. Under the present scheme as they got an elected majority in the Council they could sometiems defeat the Government, but under the new scheme only a certificate was necessary to pass a Bill into law. The legislative councils would be merely debating bodies and no Governor would refuse his certificate when pressed by the bureaucracy.

AN OLD FICTION.

In the report it was stated that the Minister would be responsible to the electorate. If after the first period he was again elected his position was secured. The speaker suggested that the responsibility should lie on the legislative council as a whole and not on a particular constituency. As regards the majority of votes, he said that it was a mere fiction so long as Government servants interfered with it. The people must have greater power in the administration, and unless they had it, the reform meant nothing. He urged for the deletion of the certificate proposal.

Maulvi Nural Huq Chowdhury said that it must appear to them that if separate election was necessary the power of veto was also equally necessary. The Congress-League Scheme had thrown overboard the question of veto. In concluding he asked the League to reject the scheme wholesale.

FOR REJECTION WHOLESALE.

Mr. Nazmuddin Ahmed moved that the whole scheme should be rejected. Maulvi Habib Shah seconded the motion. Mr. Maudad Rahaman said that a Committee be appointed to consider the proposal and moved as an amendment that a Committee of nine members be appointed to consider the report, and they should submit their opinion before the 20th instant. Mr. Kutubaddin Ahmed seconded the motion, which was supported by a large number of members The amendment was put to vote and was carried 17 voting for and 11 against it. The substantive resolution was then declared lost.

ROWLATT COMMITTEE SCANDAL.

Mr. Nazmuddin Ahmed moved the following resolution:—That this meeting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League views with great alarm and indignation the charges of sedition brought by the Rowlatt Commission against such religious leaders of the Mahomedans as Moulanas Mahmudal Hossain and Obidullah, as their charges not been substantiated by any evidence known to the public and consider that it is extremely unjust and unfair that these revered gentlemen should be publicly proclaimed as rebels, while their mouths have been gagged and they are not granted any opportunity to disprove the charges. The resolution was put and unanimously carried.

A NEWSPAPER ALLEGATION.

Moulvi Habib Shah moved the following resolution: That the Bengal Presidency Moslem League expresses its strongest condemnation of the sacrilegious language used by the "Indian Daily News" in its issue of the 27th ultimo making the most revolting reference to the tomb of our Holy Prophet and hereby resolves to take immediate legal steps against the said paper. Moulvi Hid Hossain seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known up to 6-30 p.m., on the 5th August, 1918:—

	Rs.
Provinces:—	
Bengal	10,21,45,300
Bombay	7,01,87,800*
United Provinces	1,80,45,400
Madras	1,58,09,300
Punjab	1,45,11,200
Burma	66,82,600
Minor Administrations	73,06,500
Central Provinces	27,22,600
Bihar and Orissa	23,00,300
Assam	3,57,700
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total	Rs. 24,80,68,700

*Excluding 30 lakhs received from Baroda, which have been shown separately.

Subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, received from Districts including subscriptions through Post Office and Branch Banks, up to the 3rd August, 1918:—

Karachi, Rs. 59,91,550; Poona, Rs. 7,49,184; Broach, Rs. 4,28,770; Ahmedabad, Rs. 3,82,119; East Khandesh, Rs. 3,73,638; Sukkur, Rs. 2,83,700; Surat, Rs. 2,48,150; Kaira, Rs. 2,27,493; Kanara, Rs. 1,90,749; West Khandesh, Rs. 1,47,349; Sholapur, Rs. 1,44,600; Kolaba, Rs. 1,36,800; Dharwar, Rs. 1,27,938; Rajkot, Rs. 1,27,120; Belgaum, Rs. 1,22,100; Cutch, Rs. 1,10,992; Thana, Rs. 92,721; Ahmednagar, Rs 91,144; Nasik, Rs. 77,741; Bijapur, Rs. 73,276; Hyderabad (Sind), Rs. 60,900; Satara, Rs. 59,483; Larkana, Rs. 39,896; Ratnagiri, Rs. 31,138; Aden, Rs. 24,000; Mirpurkhas, Rs. 13,139; Sadra, Rs. 9,400; Palanpur, Rs. 1,185; and Baroda, Rs. 100.

SPECIAL WAR LOAN PERFORMANCE.

AT PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The special War Loan performance at the Palace of Varieties yesterday was a great success. Miss Eileen Grace, Miss Norah Moore and Mr. C. Morris sang with great effect; Miss Moore, in addition, giving a War Loan song specially composed for the occasion. In addition to the current vaudeville and picture programme, a special War Loan film was shown.

MR. MODY'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. P. Mody then delivered the following address:—

"I propose to inflict myself on you for just four minutes, the time-limit laid down by our Committee. I shall not bother you with a sermon on the advantages of the War Loan, or on your duty to help the Empire. If you aren't sick already of listening to that sort of thing, all I can say is, it isn't the fault of the War Loan Committee, which is doing its best to see that you do not hear the last word on the subject yet. What I wish, however, to do is to place the matter before you from a somewhat different point of view.

"Here is a tremendous struggle going on, in which not only the fate of particular nations hangs in the balance, but the very ideals and principles which govern humanity are at stake. Millions of men are shedding their blood to save the world from a moral anarchy. Millions more are toiling, drudging and suffering behind or away from the lines. While this terrible drama is being enacted, will you allow it to be said of you that you looked on unmoved, an idle spectator of a world in agony? Such a thing is unthinkable, and there could be no excuse for it, for almost every man can play his part worthily in these great times. He who cannot fight, can personally serve in other ways. He who cannot do that either, can give of his superfluity for the comfort of those that fight for us. But the man who can do none of these things, can at least *lend* a little. And when the Empire asks us to lend at 5½ per cent. to 6 per cent. think how little it is that it is asking us to do. To call it a sacrifice at all is perfectly ridiculous.

"Then there is another consideration. Are you going to allow Bengal to lick us, Bengal which has never yet beaten Bombay, except perhaps in talk? Are you going to permit the splendid record of war-work of our city to be spoiled, and the pride of place to be usurped by Calcutta? No, ladies and gentlemen, we have always forged ahead, and we cannot afford to lag behind at the most critical period of the war. While there is a spark of local patriotism in you, I am sure you will not let any one say that Bombay failed to rise to the occasion in any single thing she was called upon to do. Outside the British Isles, show me a place which has shouldered the burdens of war more actively than this the second city in the Empire. So I ask you earnestly to watch the figures daily in the papers, and not to rest till we come up in a line with Bengal. When we have done that, let us put forth our last ounce of strength, and beat her, even if by a nose. Then alone can Bombay be said to have acted her part worthily."

A prize of Rs. 50 was given away on the occasion.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 6th August, 1918.

"AN INDIAN'S HOME."

We commented recently * on the importance of the issues raised in the prosecution of Dr. Sukhia for resisting a public servant in the execution of his duty, on which charge he was acquitted, and the danger to individual liberty involved in the position taken up by the Municipal authorities to which judicial support was given, wrongly as we think, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The latter practically held that the Municipal authorities under section 422 of the Municipal Act have a right of entry into anybody's dwelling house at all hours of day and night without giving any previous intimation. It was argued on behalf of Dr. Sukhia that in section 422 the word "place" does not include a house and that that section is not designed to deal with the entries in a human dwelling but is designed to meet with cases of entries in places such as compounds, private streets, stables, factories or such other places. In support of this, two cases were cited. In one of these Mr. Justice Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn held that the word "place" does not include a house or even the otla of a house. No doubt this decision was based upon the definition of the word "place" in the District Municipal Act of 1873, but it was contended, and we think rightly, that the same principle ought to apply to the Bombay Act, where the word "place" was not defined because the Bombay legislature had framed the District Municipal Act also and must have had that definition in mind when framing section 422 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. This definition of the word "place" was repealed in 1884, but was upheld in 1888 in an unreported Criminal Case 399 in Queen Empress v. Bhiwa, in which the Bombay High Court followed the judgment referred to above and construed the meaning of the word "place" accordingly. It was pointed out in Court that section 422 of the Municipal Act deals with cases of dangerous diseases "reputed or suspected to exist" in any place and therefore it was argued on behalf of Dr. Sukhia that this can have no reference, even if the word "place" included a building, to the case of any dangerous disease which is reported voluntarily. In Dr. Sukhia's case, however, the case was voluntarily reported to the Municipality and no secrecy was in any way attempted and this section could not therefore possibly refer to it, as the facts clearly negative the position wrongly held by the Municipality and incorrectly supported by the Magistrate.

Another section of importance, which was discussed at great length in the case, was section 425 under which the learned Magistrate held that the Municipal Officers in this case had no right to disinfect, and on the strength of which the Magistrate had to dismiss the complaint against Dr. Sukhia. This section which gives an authority to the Municipal Officers to disinfect a place, does so with several necessary restrictions safeguarding the rights of the public. It makes it absolutely necessary that three things should happen. The section says, first, that the Commissioner should be of opinion that the disinfecting of a building of a part of a building or of any articles therein is necessary. Here no such necessity existed. The case was reported and attended by a duly qualified medical practitioner and all precautions as to disinfection, segregation, revaccination of contacts had been taken. Secondly, the section says that if the Commissioner is of opinion that the disinfecting of a building or any articles therein would tend to prevent the spread of any dangerous disease he may "by written notice require the owner or occupier of such building to cleanse or disinfect such building." So it is quite clear that before the Municipal authorities could take any steps it was their bounden duty under this section as the Magistrate, in this matter at least, correctly found, to call upon the landlord or tenant to disinfect the buildings and to do so by a written notice. This was not done in the case and without so doing, if the Municipality attempted to enter a dwelling house to disinfect the same they would be mere trespassers and could be bodily thrown out, or locked in, according to an English judgment, to which we shall refer later on. What we desire to bring to the attention of the public is the startling disregard for public rights evidenced by the Municipality in giving the go-bye to this section. It was admitted both by the complainant and his witnesses and by Captain Phipson, Special Assistant to the Health Officer, that to their knowledge the Municipality had never given any written notice to anybody under this section. If the safeguards which the legislature intentionally puts forward to protect the public from the tyrannical and high handed treatment of public servants are defied by public servants, it really becomes necessary in the interest of the public to protest strongly and to demand that these public servants shall be restricted in future from such defiance of the law. We regret the learned Magistrate was studiously silent on this vitally important question, while whitewashing the complainant and his witnesses. Since no notice was given, as the section demands, the very basis of the information, viz., that the complainant was prevented from doing his duty, falls to the ground. There was no duty on the Municipality to disinfect the house, no authority in them to go into the house for that purpose and no duty on the occupier or the owner to allow disinfection of the building by the Municipality. Sub-Clause 2 of section 425 clearly provides that the Municipality can disinfect only if the owner or occupier is from poverty or other cause unable effectually to comply with the Municipal requisition to disinfect. This clearly shows that the Municipal authorities have no right to go into any person's building and disinfect the place in the first instance. But here was a case in which the Municipal officers endeavoured to force disinfection where every possible precaution had admittedly been taken. Why was this done? What was the motive that prompted the Municipality to do so? We can find no reasonable answer to this question.

Stress was also laid on the importance of section 433, which clearly shows that the Municipality are not the only authority fixed by the Municipal Act to judge whether disinfection at a certain premises has been properly carried out or not. This section lays down that no person shall let a building in which he knows that a person has been suffering from a dangerous disease without first having such building disinfected to the satisfaction of the Executive Health Officer "or some duly qualified medical practitioner." Thus, even if the Municipal authorities are of opinion that a place has not been properly disinfected and a duly qualified medical practitioner certifies that in his opinion it has been duly disinfected, a person would commit no offence in letting such a building for the use of other persons. This shows the legislature considered that a duly qualified medical practitioner of this city is on the same professional footing and exercises the same responsibility as the Executive Health Officer. In spite of this, in this particular case, an officer in the position of Captain Phipson, as well as other subordinates who appeared in the case, insisted that, although Dr. Kias had given them to understand that the place had been properly disinfected, in their opinion the place required disinfection and fumigation. If this latter precaution had been taken by the Health Department in other buildings where cases of small-pox had occurred, it might have been put down to honest though misguided zeal on their part. But since they admitted that even in fatal cases of a very bad type they had not resorted to fumigation, which they wished to enforce in the mild case in Dr Sukhia's house, one is again left to face the unanswerable question: Why did they do it? The whole matter creates a very ugly impression and it is essential that it should be thrashed out in the Corporation for the future protection of the public.

* Previous articles appeared on July 17 and 22.

WHO SHOULD APOLOGISE?

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital,"—whether one of those who reside in Bombay or the one in Calcutta, we are unable to say,—is in ecstasies over the Manifesto of the nine Bombay moderates. That is a matter of as little concern as the statement that it came s a "veritable bombshell into the Indian National Congress" and took them "between wind and water" is far-fetched and absurd. The writer, however, goes on to insinuate that this journal has changed its views regarding the announcement of August 20th, 1917, which, it absurdly says, "has hitherto been regarded as sacrosance." We never heard, before, that anybody in India but Mr. Samarth and Mr. N. V. Gokhale, the authors of the manifesto of the nine, took up this untenable position in regard to the announcement. We certainly never did so, and took exception to its character and terms from the very first. To make the matter clear, we may quote what we said at the time. The very day that the announcement was published, we said in a brief note (Aug. 21.):—

> But Mr. Montagu's announcement does not strike us at the first glance as being conceived or phrased with sufficient generosity.

On the following day we commented on the matter at greater length and welcomed the decision of Mr. Montagu to come to India for consultation. But as regards the announcement we said (Aug. 22nd):—

> If it is not as satisfactorily worded as it might have been, which is undoubtedly the case, we would ask our readers to bear in mind that in the very nature of things it cannot be taken as the result of Mr. Montagu's own unaided effort. In all probability the Secretary of State has had, in the drafting of the statement, to run the gauntlet of the Cabinet as a whole, which means that such arch-reactionaries as Lord Curzon and Lord Milner have had their say as to what Mr. Montagu was to announce and how he was to do it.

Again, on Aug. 23rd we emphasised again the limited and unsatisfactory phraseology of the announcement and our own fixed adhesion to the full principle of the Congress-League Scheme in the following terms:—

> It is impossible, of course, that the wording of the announcement can satisfy Indian opinion, which is anchored fast to the Congress-League Scheme, and it is certainly disappointing that Mr. Montagu, whose views, as revealed in his speech in the House of Commons on the Mesopotamian debate, indicate such a broader understanding of the needs of the situation, should have been prevailed upon to accept a pronouncement which is distinctly reminiscent of the gubernatorial utterances which have created so much resentment and consternation during the past year or so. . . . . Thus, while we welcome the decision of the Government that Mr. Montagu shall come to India and consult the Viceroy and the people on the spot, we cannot recede for a moment from the position, that any proposals which fall short of the full principle contained in the Congress-League Scheme will prove unacceptable. . . . Pending that, we can afford to ignore the undemocratic tendency of the concluding sentences of the pronouncement made in the House of Commons. We have not failed to notice it, but we can be philosophical enough to let it pass in the knowledge that, if the British Government and the Government of India must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance, they must base their judgment on the demands of the people of this country. . . .

The writer in "Capital" says, in reference to our comment of a few days ago, that there was no binding force or constitutional sanctity in the announcement, that "Medows Street would not hesitate to libel the equator and decline to apologise and pay the costs." It will be time to talk of apologies and costs when the libel has been proved. On this occasion the apology, at least, seems to be due from the other party.

Notes of the Day.

The Congress.

The announcement that Mr. Hasan Imam has consented to accept nomination for the Presidentship of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress will cause general satisfaction. The selection now only requires formal ratification at the hands of the All-India Congress Committee and that it is sure to receive. Mr. Hasan Imam is a sterling and fearless patriot and a man of balanced judgment and statesmanlike outlook and the country will have confidence in his capacity to express its will at, what Mr. Jinnah yesterday rightly described as, the most critical juncture in the history of the Congress. The Congress is also to be congratulated on the election of Sir Dinshah Petit as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Sir Dinshah commands universal respect in the Congress for his independence and patriotism and the Reception Committee could not have had a better Chairman to do the honours of Bombay.

"Hold Fast."

With the unerring instinct for appealing to the heads as well the hearts of the people, characteristic of him, the Premier has not merely discovered the real mood of the people, but has indicated its application to the realities of the situation. "Hold fast", he says, is the message he sends to the people of the British Empire on the fourth anniversary of their entry into the war. We must see the war through, because we have set our hands to the task of proving that "no people, however powerful, can surrender itself to lawless ambitions and militarism without meeting retribution swift, certain and disastrous at the hands of the free nations of the world"; because "we cannot seek to escape the horrors of war for ourselves by laying them up for our children"; and finally—if expediency alone appeals to us—because "our prospects of victory have never been so bright as to-day."

Need for Greater Effort.

We cannot afford to mar these prospects by any slackening in our efforts. On the other hand, there never was greater need for a more devoted effort. For "the battle is not won", and "the great autocracy of Prussia will still endeavour by violence and guile to avoid defeat and so give militarism a new lease of life." That disaster, we have no doubt, will be averted and the people of the British Empire will make greater endeavours and undergo greater sacrifices than hitherto to see that the enemy is completely baffled in his sinister aims. But there will be need, even after the complete defeat of the enemy, for the action indicated in the Premier's message.

"Hold Fast" to Principle.

The Premier says "we are in this war to recover freedom for nations which have been brutally attacked and despoiled." That certainly is one of the aims. Equally important, however, is it to see, after the war, that the world is made safe for democracy. The future of mankind may therefore be compromised if the statesmen of the Allied countries and the Empire do not "hold fast" to the principles for which the war is being waged—one of which is that freedom of complete self-determination must be secured to those countries which did not enjoy it before the war.

Bulgarian Affairs.

Affairs in Bulgaria have not been of late of a character to cause satisfaction in enemy circles. According to a telegram from a German source, which we published yesterday, a serious mutiny broke out last week in the Bulgarian army, the troops demanding peace. The cause of the mutiny is not difficult to find. Intense dissatisfaction, we are told, prevails on the Bulgarian front owing to underfeeding. And the situation is not improved by the dissensions with the Turks over territorial gains—which have manifested themselves in the attacks on the Turkish legation. All indications, according to the telegram, point to an impending revolution. This is not an improbable anticipation.

The Slaughter Houses.

The Corporation is to be congratulated for having at last condescended to consider the question of slaughter houses. On the motion of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram it passed a resolution yesterday drawing the attention of the Commissioner to "the very insanitary and filthy condition of the slaughter houses and their surroundings" and asking him "to make his report with such proposals as he thinks necessary to put the same in a better sanitary condition." Mr. Rajaram's description of the condition of Bombay's slaughter houses did not err on the side of exaggeration. The stench from which every railway passenger to Bandra suffers is in itself a sufficient reproach to any municipal administration. We trust that something real will be done—and done soon—as a result of the Commissioner's report. This, however, is not all. The methods adopted in the slaughter houses are not such as to inflict the minimum of suffering on the animals. This is a matter which also needs prompt attention.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended the Intercession Service at St. Mary's Church, Poona, on Sunday morning.

The Hon. Major-General Sir Percy Cox arrived at Government House on Sunday.

Sir Satyendra Sinha, K.C., has been called within the bar.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

MODERATES EXPECTED TO JOIN SPECIAL CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A meeting of the Reception Committee was held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms on Monday evening to fix the dates of the Special Congress to elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee and such other business as the Chairman may allow.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel proposed Mr. M. A. Jinnah to the Chair.

Mr. Patel proposed that the dates of the Special Congress be fixed as 28th, 29th and 30th of August and said that these dates would be suitable for their Bengal friends and that the Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hassan, Secretary to the Moslem League, had consented to postpone the Moslem League Session till after the 30th.

This was seconded by Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that the question of the election of Chairman of the Reception Committee be postponed for the present as it would be convenient to secure a Chairman whom all would like to have and from whom a reply was expected every moment.

Mr. V. J. Patel intervened and suggested the election of a Chairman without further delay.

At this stage Mr. Jamnadas arrived and Mr. Jinnah said that as the expected reply was just received he would ask Mr. Jamnadas formally to propose the name of the Chairman.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Jamnadas proposed the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit for the Chairmanship. The Hon. Mr. Patel having seconded, the motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Jinnah said that this was a very critical time. This special session of the Congress was the most important session ever held in the history of the Congress. He said that without swerving in the slightest degree from their principles they should at the same time not be irritated. He urged that the true spirit that should prevail among them was not to play into the hands of anybody and to keep their heads cool. It had been stated in some papers that a certain section of Congressmen would refrain from attending the special session. He was sure that such was not altogether the case. He did not want them to give up their convictions and appealed to them not to create differences. He expressed his hope that a large section of Moderates would attend the special session. He had discussed with some of the leaders of that party and the result was that he found there was little or no difference. He hoped that they would be in a position to elect the Vice-chairmen from all sections. Would it not be better therefore to wait for a day or two? He hoped that so far as the election of Vice-Chairman was concerned they would postpone it so as to enable him to gain the consent of certain gentlemen. As to others who were not there, he was sure they would join them as willingly as anybody. He expressed his hope that they would be able to make this Congress a Congress of the people and not that of any party. (Applause.)

Mr. Jamnadas proposed that the election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee be postponed till Wednesday.

The meeting having agreed to that a vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

It was announced during the meeting that Mr. Hasan Imam had expressed his willingness to accept the Presidentship of the Special Session and that his election now only awaited the formal ratification by the All-India Congress Committee.

"SCANDALOUS CASE OF TORTURE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter from the Dy. Commissioner of Police published this morning in your columns in reference to the tortured dog. Your correspondent says:—

"In this particular case the police did not administer poison to this dog. The dog referred to came out of a side lane and lay down in the gutter."

The actual fact is the dog complained of was *not* lying in the gutter but on the *road* just opposite Karanjia & Co., touching the footpath and close to the first tree, so that, as you remark in the foot note

"The policeman has told Mr. Harker another story."

There is no gutter near the place. The sepoy who told me that the dog had been poisoned at 8 in the morning was standing near Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., some yards away at 1 o'clock that day.

Were I a stray dog I should like to be killed and not permitted to live in a miserable condition but I should stipulate that be killed *instantaneously*. Let the Commissioner in conjunction with the S. P. C. A. and the Humanitarian League, 30 Shroff Bazar, Bombay, devise definite measures for the certain prevention in future of a repetition of such an inhuman state of things and for the disposal of wandering dogs.

Permit to ask you readers, whenever they see such cruelties, to bring them to public notice. Between 8 and 1, hundreds of passers-by must have been eye-witnesses to the agony of the dog yet none took compassion on him. Their callousness reminds me of an American senator who was delivering a political address just preceding the civil war. In presence of Mr. Lincoln, the senator said:—"The negro question does not enter into my idea of politics at all. I am not the least bit troubled about the slave." Mr. Lincoln when he rose said "I regret an hon. senator does not feel the lash when it is laid on another's shoulder."—Yours, etc.,

PITY.

Bombay, 5th Aug.

GERMAN WITORAWAL NEAR ALBERT.

ENEMY'S DEFENSIVE TACTICS.

THREAT TO AMIENS PRACTICALLY DISAPPEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring last night says, although the German withdrawal near Albert should not be exaggerated, it has been compelled by our ceaseless activity and the difficulties of maintaining communications across the swampy valley. The enemy found the sector extremely costly to hold and the Germans had either to advance or to retire before the wet season, but the chief significance of the retirement is that the enemy in this region has definitely passed to defensive tactics. The threat to Amiens astride the Albert road has practically disappeared.

Our raiders recently captured some German sappers in this sector confirming the suspicion that a retreat was pending. The main withdrawal was carried out on Thursday night.

The retreat must have proved costly to the enemy as the Ancre is swollen and we, anticipating the events, had kept the bridges continuously shelled. Our patrols are advancing warily. They passed through the Aveluy wood yesterday and entered the village on the west bank of the Ancre.

FRENCH FRONT.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

A French communiqué says there is no change on the battlefront and nothing to report.

FRENCH REACH VESLE.

GROUND GAINED N. W. OF RHEIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 5.

A French communiqué says: We reached Vesle at several points east of Fismes. Enemy rearguards resisted strongly notably between Muizon and Champigny. Our light elements nevertheless gained a footing at various points on the north bank. Fismes is ours.

We gained ground north-west of Rheims as far as the village of Neuvillette, which the enemy is defending vigorously. The Germans on the left bank of the Avre between Castel and Mesnil St. Georges have been compelled to abandon part of their positions which had become untenable as a result of our advance on July 23rd

We have occupied Braches, penetrated Harzicourt and reached the western outskirts of Courtemanche. We have taken prisoners.

PAUSE IN BATTLE ALONG VESLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: The pause in the battle along Vesle is largely due to the fatigue of the troops who have been fighting and advancing continuously for several days, also in part due to soaking rains and consequent heavy roads. Only light advanced columns have at present come into contact with the enemy along Vesle. These are awaiting the main body of the infantry and guns before attempting to drive the Germans behind Vesle. The fact that the enemy has installed heavy artillery on the plateau behind Vesle indicates a likelihood of his decision to stabilise the line of Vesle. The Germans still enclose Rheims on the west, north and east.

AMERICANS TAKE FISMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 5.

An American official says: We have taken Fismes and hold the south bank of Vesle in this sector.

GERMANS FALL BACK 20 MILES.

FURTHER RETREAT OF ENEMY INDICATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Aug. 5.

Since the Crown Prince began his retreat his armies have fallen back twenty miles and lost forty thousand prisoners. At present the German positions are nearly a straight line between Soissons and Rheims. The latter town is still surrounded by the enemy on three sides though the latest successes have relieved pressure east of the city. The enemy requires fewer divisions to defend this line than if he retreated across the Aisne whose many windings necessitated large bodies of troops to defend them, but the Aisne is most dangerous in the rear of a beaten enemy and there are indications that the enemy will continue his retirement north of the Aisne. Even this natural rampart is jeopardised by French bridgeheads at Soissons and its suburb St. Vaast, the latter of which commands the whole sharp bend of the river east of the city.

"HOLD FAST."

PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF VICTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 5.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following message:—"The message I send to the people of the British Empire on the fourth anniversary of their entry into war is: Hold fast, We are in this war for no selfish ends. We are in it to recover freedom for nations which have been brutally attacked and despoiled and to prove that no people, however powerful, can surrender itself to lawless ambitions and militarism without meeting retribution swift, certain and disastrous at the hands of the free nations of the world. To stop short of victory for this cause would be to compromise the future of mankind. I say 'Hold fast' because our prospects of victory have never been so bright as today. Six months ago the rulers of Germany deliberately rejected the just and reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies. Throwing aside the last mask of moderation they partitioned Russia, enslaved Rumania and attempted to seize supreme power by overwhelming the Allies in a final desperate attack. Thanks to the invincible bravery of all Allied armies it is now evident to all that this dream of universal conquest for the sake of which they wantonly prolonged the war can never be fulfilled. But the battle is not yet won. The great autocracy of Prussia will still endeavour by violence and guile to avoid defeat and so give militarism a new lease of life. We cannot seek to escape the horrors of war for ourselves by laying them up for our children. Having set our hands to the task we must see it through till a just and lasting settlement be achieved. In no other way can we ensure a world set free from war. 'Hold fast.'"

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

PESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 5.

The Press Bureau states that President Wilson in a message to King Gorge says "America cordially extends her hand to Great Britain on this anniversary of Britain's entrance into the war in which the forces of civilisaion are fighing the forces of reaction, and rejoices that the two nations stand side by side in so great a cause."

His Majesty the King has replied—"Your message will be read with cordial appreciation by my peoples encouraging them in the prosecution of the struggle against the common enemies. I am proud that my forces and those of the United States are fighting side by side. You may rest assured of our unswerving determination to continue with all our strength until the victory of right over wrong is achieved."

"ENDING OF WAR FOR EVER."

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT ST. MARGARET'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 5.

The anniversary of the declaration of war was marked to-day by services of intercession in the churches throughout the Kingdom, the principal one being the very impressive and inspiring service at St. Margaret's, Westminster. It was attended by the King and the Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princesses Mary and Victoria, and the Duke of Connaught, Members of Parliament and representatives of all parts of the Empire. The King and the Queen drove from Buckingham Palace in an open carriage and were loudly cheered by an immense crowd outside the Church. The Members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, preceded by maces and headed by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker respectively, went in procession from Westminster Palace to St. Margaret's. The King and the Queen, the Members of the House of Lords and the members of the Imperial War Conference sat on the north side of the nave and the Members of the House of Commons on the south side. The Peeresses were seated in the north aisle and the wives of the Members of the House of Commons in the sout haisle.

The Primate in an inspiring sermon said "Looking back to August 1914 the unwavering words with which our leaders heartened our enthusiasm still ring true; we abate no jot of their earnestness, we challenge no syllable of their clear, lofty call." The Primate added that four years of war had taught us much and those in the closest ouch with in realities were the first to resolve that a repetition of its ghastly horrors should become impossible. The Archbishop Fervently hoped that the League of Nations would set themselves to the task of ending the war forever and ever.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN ASIAGO

PEAK ON DOSSOALTO CAPTURED.

BRITISH ENTER GAIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

An Italian communiqué says we captured a peak on the Dossoalto, where the enemy has been maintaining himself at a heavy cost since June 15th. We overcame large parties hidden in the caves; and took 176 prisoners and a large quantity of war material.

The French by a successful coup-de-main penetrated far into the lines eastward of the Asiago and took 125 prisoners and a gun.

The British westward of the Asiago entered Gaiga, inflicting losses and taking prisoners.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 5.

A wireless Austrian communiqué says the enemy has penetrated portions of our positions at Dossoalto. The enemy has reoccupied the Fieri-Berat line in Albania.

THE 'INVINCIBLE LAUNCHED AT ALAMLA.

LAUNCHING RECORDS BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Aug. 4.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 5.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, announces that the launching records will be broken to-morrow, when the 12,000 ton cargo steamer Invincible will be launched at Alamla, California, 24 days after the laying of the keel.

ZEEBRUGGE CANAL STILL BLOCKED.

LOCKS TERRIBLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—Two British airmen who were forced to descend in Holland after raiding Zeebrugge declare that the canal is still blocked and that the locks were terribly damaged by a direct hit yesterday. A British bomb recently fell among four hundred marines in Bruges causing great slaughter.

TROOPS FROM CUBA TO FRANCE.

SENATE AMENDMENT APPROVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Aug. 4,
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 5.

HAVANA.—The House has approved the Senate amendment to the obligatory service bill, empowering the President of Cuba to send to France all the troops he deems expedient.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

AUSTRIA APPROACHES GREAT BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that Austria had approached Great Britain with a view to exchange of civilian prisoners. Austrian civilians imprisoned in Britain were very much more numerous than British civilians imprisoned in Austria. We were prepared, said Lord Newton, to exchange civilians head for head but were not prepared to negotiate regarding the surplus until Turkey had carried out the Anglo-Turkish agreement. We proposed to utilise Austria in order to put pressure on her Allies for the benefit of British prisoners in Turkey.

"VICTORIOUS PEACE IS NOT FAR DISTANT."

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO ALLIED POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 4-35 p.m. Aug. 5.

The Press Bureau announces that the King has sent messages to the rulers of Brazil, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Serbia emphasising Empire's unchanging resolve to concentrate the entire energy upon a victorious conclusion of the struggle and expressing confidence that a victorious peace is not far distant.

His Majesty has sent a similar message to the King of the Belgians adding that Belgium's trials so bravely borne are an enduring incentive to persevere until complete victory is achieved. The King has also sent messages to the Kings of Siam and Montenegro and the Presidents of China, Cuba and Liberia.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFECTS

NO CESSATION UNTIL VICTORY.

STATEMENT OF U. S. CONGRESSMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Aug. 5.

Nine Congressmen of the United States visiting England have issued the following statement:—There will be no cessation of America's war efforts until the war is won. America has twenty million men of military age and every year more than a million youths reach the age of twenty-one. America's agricultural production is so great that, if necessary, she can feed France, England and Italy and keep her armies fully rationed. Before October, there will be two million American soldiers in Europe and one million and a half more training in the United States, all of them between the ages of 21 and 30 and equal to the best shock troops. Daily ten thousand of these splendid troops are leaving for the battle front. America is manufacturing weekly fifty-five thousand rifles and five thousand machine-guns. The capacity of the factories admit of production of seven hundred and sixty thousand shells daily. In new weapons, including improved grenades, flame-throwers and poison-gases, the Americans are specially well supplied. Twenty-five thousand aeroplanes are now in the course of construction. The United States possesses a hundred thousand aviators. Our new aeroplane motor compared as to the weight is the most powerful in the world and will enable great bombing machines to fly the Atlantic in twenty hours. Already five hundred battleplanes have been shipped to Europe. The present delivery of battleplanes is at the rate of eighty weekly.

CONTACT WITH ENEMY LINES.

BETWEEN DERNANCOURT AND HAMEL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4. 1-55 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 5.

A British communiqué says our patrols reached the river Ancre between Dernancourt and Hamel, making contact with the enemy on this line. The hostile artillery as active during the night northward of ethune and southward of Ypres.

ENEMY RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF S. OF ARRAS.

SEVEN HOSTILE AEROPLANES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-35, p.m., Aug. 4.
Recd. 4-35 p.m. Aug. 5.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: We drove off the raiders southward of Arras. Our patrols took a few prisoners in the Labassee sector.

We dropped five tons of bombs and shot down seven enemy aeroplanes. Our night flying machines dropped five tons on the railway stations at Steenwerck and Fives. Three British machines are missing.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT THE PRONT.

1,300,000 TOTAL TO END OF JULY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Aug. 4.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 5.

WASHINGTON.—General March has informed the Military Committee of the Senate that over 300,000 American troops were shipped during July and that the total to the end of July was 1,300,000. General Pershing is now in the direct command of 1,000,000 men.

OPENING OF 5TH YEAR OF WAR.

REMARKABLE CONTRAST BETWEEN GERMAN AND FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 5.

The attitude of the belligerent population as reflected in the press on the opening of the fifth year of the war shows a remarkable contrast.

Count Reventlow writes in the 'Deutsche Tages-Zeitung" that "The beginning of the fifth year of the war is marked in the majority of the German newspapers by an attitude of the deepest resignation and melancholy, even a protest. The tearful defeatism which in these days runs through German life is absolutely pernicious."

The comments, on the other hand, in the French press on the anniversary of the war are characterised by a tone of exultation over the great victory which has again forced the enemy to retreat. The papers describe the clever manoeuvring by which the hinge of the enemy's right wing, namely Soissons, was broken, and the unstintedly praise part taken in that feat by the British troops sent to reinforce the armies of Generals Berthelot and Mangin

PUNDIT M. M. MALAVIYA ON REFORM PROPOSALS.

STILL ADHERES TO MAIN POINTS OF C. L. SCHEME.

ARGUMENTS IN THE REPORT EFFECTIVELY ANSWERED.

We have received from the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya a lengthy Memorandum conveying his views on the Report on Constitutional Reforms by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. We regret the Memorandum is too long for full publication, but we propose to publish the more important portions of it in instalments.

Grave Deficiencies

There is much in the proposals, says the Hon. Pundit, that is liberal, and that will mean a real and beneficial change in the right direction, which we must welcome and be grateful for; but there are also grave deficiencies which must be made up before the reforms can become adequate to the requirements of the country.

After briefly summarising the proposals he proceeds to answer the criticisms of the Congress-League scheme contained in the Report and says:—

The Congress-League scheme was framed with great labour and thought to secure in the present circumstances of India, what the united wisdom of educated Indian believes to be the right measure of power to the people, acting through their representatives in the Councils, both in the Provincial and the Imperial administrations. It reserved absolute power to the Central Executive Government in all matters relating to the defence of the country, war and peace, and foreign and political relations. It also reserved sufficient power to every Executive Government to prevent any legislation or policy being adopted which it considered injurious. It will be obvious from the list of proposals summarised above that Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have adopted many recommendations of the Congress-League scheme; but they have discarded its vital feature, viz., the sharing of the power of Government with the representatives of the people, except in so far as they have proposed to give power to the Provincial Legislative Councils in respect of such subjects as may be "transferred" to them. I think that they have done so for insufficent reasons. If they could make up their minds to recommend that power, should be shared with the representatives of the people to the extent urged by the Congress and the Muslim League, the objections which they have urged, could be met by alterations and amendments in the scheme. For instance, all the arguments which they have put forward against the proposal that the Indian members of the Executive Council should be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Council, could be met by laying it down that the Governor should nominate the Indian members out of a panel to be recommended by the elected members. The object of the Congress-League proposal clearly is that the Indian members of the Executive Council should be men who enjoy the confidence of the public as represented by the Legislative Council. So long as this object was secured, no one would quarrel about the method which might be adopted to attain it. But it is essential that the object should be secured. In summing up their criticism of the Congress-League scheme as a whole, after describing its vital features, the distinguished authors say: "Our first observation is that in our view such a plan postulates the existence of a competent electorate, and an assembly which will be truly representative of the people." They believe that both a sound electoral system and truly representative assemblies will be evolved in time, but they say they cannot assent to proposals which could only be justified on the assumption that such institutions would be immediately forthcoming. Here I respectfully join issue with the authors. I firmly believe that such institutions can be, and that therefore they ought to be, brought into existence now. I will show later on that this can be done.

Still Adheres to C. L. Scheme.

I will not attempt to deal just now with all the criticism which the distinguished authors have bestowed upon the Congress-League scheme. I expect that a statement will be prepared in due course on behalf of the Congress and the Muslim League in which these objections will be considered at length. Though some of these objections may not be without weight, I believe they can be fairly and fully met; and I still think that with some modifications which I have no doubt the Congress and the Muslim League would agree to, that scheme will best meet the present requirements of the country, and constitute a satisfactory first stage of "responsible government" in India,—responsible not in the strict technical sense in which the word has been interpreted by the authors of the proposals and is generally understood in England, but in the larger sense that the Executive Government would know before taking office every member of it should be so told by the authority of Parliament—that though he does not hold office at the will of the Legislative Council, he must hereafter consider himself morally responsible to the people to administer their affairs in conformity with their wishes as expressed through their representatives in the Councils. But I recognise that the proposals under consideration which have been put forward by Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy, after months of discussion and deliberation, have given a great set-back to the Congress-League scheme; and I think that, in the circumstances of the case, the most practical course for us to adopt would be to press for such modifications and expansion of the proposals in question as will make them adequate and complete. If this is done, it will necessarily assimilate them in principle to the Congress-League scheme.

Conditions of the Problem.

The Pundit continues:—

In considering the limitations of the proposals put forward by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, we have no doubt to bear it in mind that they regarded the announcement of the 20th August last as laying down the terms of their reference. But it seems to me that they have put too narrow an interpretation on those terms, particularly on the question of the rate of progress towards responsible government, and in dwelling to the extent they have done on the responsibility of the British electorate and Parliament for the welfare of the people of India; also in insisting too much and too often that the British electorate could not part with that responsibility until an Indian electorate was in sight to take the burden on its shoulders. This evidently much influenced their judgment and prevented them from forming an impartial and correct estimate of the conditions of the problem which they had to solve. A perusal of the Chapter headed "Conditions of the Problem" in the report leaves a disagreeable impression on the mind that the circumstances which make against the introduction of responsible government have received exaggerated consideration, and that those that make in favour of it have been under-estimated or ignored. Attention is prominently drawn to two dominating conditions. "One is that the immense masses of the people are poor, ignorant and helpless far beyond the standards of Europe; and the other is that there runs through Indian Society a series of cleavages—of religion, race, and caste—which constantly threaten its solidarity and of which any wise political scheme must take serious heed." The first of the statements is unfortunately quite correct; but it means a strong impeachment of the present bureaucratic system, and supplies an urgent reason for introducing a real measure of popular self-government in India. The beauracratic system which has had complete sway in India for a century and a half has not lifted the immense masses of the people from poverty and ignorance and helplessness. The educated classes of India, who are of the people and live and move with them, and ought in fairness to be credited with sympathy with them, have made repeated appeals to those in power to allow the representatives of the people a share in the administration, so that they might co-operate with them to reduce this colossal poverty and illiteracy; but the bureaucracy and Parliament have steadily refused to part with power, and they must be held responsible for the result.

Reasons for transferring power.

Great stress is laid upon the very limited extent to which education has spread among the people; also upon the fact that the total number of persons enjoying a substantial income is very small. It is noted that "in one province the total number of persons who enjoyed an income of £66 a year, derived from other sources than land, was 30,000; in another province, 20,000." . . According to one estimate, the number of landlords whose income derived from their proprietary holdings exceeds £20/ a year in the United Provinces is about 126,000 out of a population of 48 millions. It is evident that enormous masses of the population have little to spare for more than the necessaries of life." True, alas too true! But this again furnishes a very strong reason for at least partly transferring power and responsibility from those who have had a monopoly of it for the last hundred years without using it in proper measure to promote a larger production and distribution of wealth.

It is then urged that the proportion of the people who take an interest in political questions is very small. After urging that the town-dwellers who take an interest in political questions, are a fraction of the people, the report says:—"On the other hand is an enormous country population, for the most part poor, ignorant, non-politically minded and unused to any system of election immersed indeed in the struggle for existence. The rural classes have the greatest stake in the country because they contribute most to its revenues; but they are poorly equipped for politics and do not at present wish to take part in them. Among them are a few great landlords and a larger number of yeomen farmers. They are not ill-fitted to play a part in affairs, but with few exceptions they have not yet done so." Yes, but were not the bulk of the people in every country—are, even in England non-politically minded until they were given an opportunity to exercise political power—until the franchise was extended to them? and is there a better means of getting the people to take an interest in politics, than giving them such power?

Education and the Franchise.

As regards education as a basis for franchise, we Indians would certainly desire that in any scheme of election that may be introduced in our country, the possession of a recognised degree of education should entitle a person to a vote without any other qualification. But I cannot help feeling, that the argument based on the lack of education among the people, has been unduly pressed against the cause of Indian Constitutional reform. We know that in Austria, Germany, and France which have adopted the principle of "manhood or universal suffrage," a common qualification is that the elector should be able to read and write. So also in Italy, the

(Continued on page 8.)

ASAF ALI TRIAL.

PETITION TO GOVT. FOR TRANSFER.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 5.

On the resumption to-day of the hearing of the charge against Mr. Asaf Ali of breaking the order served on him under the Defence of India Act, Counsel for the defence asked for a further adjournment on the ground that the two accused had petitioned the Government of India for a transfer of the trial to some Court outside the Punjab and had not yet received an answer from Government to that petition.

The Magistrate, however, refused any further postponement and proceeded with the case.

ACCUSED'S PETITION.

The following is the text of Mr. Asaf Ali's petition to the Government of India:—

That your Excellency's petitioner is practising, as an Advocate of the Chief Court of the Punjab, where he was enrolled soon after his call to the Bar in 1912, in divers Courts at Delhi and in the Punjab.

2. That Your petitioner humbly begs to approach your Excellency-in-Council under section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the following circumstances and on the grounds hereunder stated.

3. For some time past your petitioner has, in accordance with the honourable traditions of his profession, taken an active part in the public affairs of the Delhi Province and the country at large and has been an active and enthusiastic worker of the Home Rule League. In the course of these activities he has addressed numerous public meetings during the last two years or more and has been a frequent contributor to public journals and in particular to "The Bombay Chronicle."

4. On the 12th June last, your petitioner was served with a notice under Rule 3 (c), of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, from the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province restraining him from addressing public meetings in Delhi until further orders. A copy of the said notice is annexed hereto and marked A.

5. In deference to the direction contained in the said notice—against which, none the less he made his written protest to the Chief Commissioner—your petitioner on receipt of the notice cancelled his engagement to speak at a certain meeting in Delhi on the evening of the very day on which the notice was served and thereafter refrained from any further public speaking in accordance with the terms of the order. On June 16th, however, your petitioner attended a private meeting, strictly confined to members of the Home Rule League at the Lakshmi Narain Dharamsala, Delhi, and there addressed his fellow-members of the League.

6. Having thus carefully complied with the terms of the notice served upon him, your petitioner was taken completely by surprise when on the 6th July he was arrested on a Warrant issued by Lt.-Col. Beadon, the District Magistrate, on a charge of infringing the requirements of the said notice. Your petitioner was removed in Police custody to the office of the District Magistrate where he was set free on bail in the sum of Rs. 2,000 on a personal bond with one surety. The District Magistrate thereupon issued orders fixing the date of the trial before the Assistant District Magistrate on July 17th. In passing these orders Lt.-Col. Beadon added the following written instruction to the Additional District Magistrate:—

"In passing this order I wish to allude for the benefit of the Magistrate to two matters:—

(a) The facts and evidence against both accused are the same, but under the law they cannot be tried jointly unless they agree to be so tried. (b) The Defence of India Act is the most important Act on the Statute Book at the present time. This is fairly obvious from the preamble to the Act. In these circumstances the Government, as by law established, have the right to demand that, in the event of any of his Majesty's subjects being found guilty of any offence against that Act, punishment should be condign."

7. In incorporating the above-cited words in his order the District Magistrate, your petitioner humbly submits, laid down instructions for his immediately subordinate officer, and thus gravely prejudiced your petitioner in his trial. Your petitioner is seriously apprehensive that the directions laid down by Lt.-Col. Beadon, the District Magistrate, would inevitably be followed by his immediate subordinate officer, who in the course of all judicial and ministerial proceedings has to follow and carry out the orders of the District Magistrate. A copy of the District Magistrate's order is hereto annexed and marked B.

8. Your petitioner's apprehensions at the time the order was made were reasonable and well-founded. Subsequently events have tended further to increase your petitioner's apprehension that he will not get a fair and impartial enquiry or trial, for reasons set forth below, in any of the Courts within the jurisdiction of the Punjab Chief Court.

9. Your petitioner's trial as fixed by the District Magistrate proceeded on the 17th of July, 1918, before the Additional District Magistrate at Delhi. Your petitioner feeling apprehensive, as stated above, that his case would be prejudiced by the District Magistrate's order already quoted, and on account of the hostility borne towards him by the officials in Delhi for reasons set forth below, instructed his Counsel to move for an adjournment of the trial with a view to enable him to move your Excellency-in-Council or the Chief Court of the Punjab for the transfer of the case from the Court of the Additional District Magistrate. After a great deal of arguments the learned Additional District Magistrate declined to postpone the case and insisted on proceeding with the trial until the prosecution closed their case.

10. In so proceeding with the trial the trying Magistrate treated all the authorities of the various High Courts of India on the law and principles laid down on questions of adjournment preliminary to application for transfer, with scant courtesy, and stated that he was bound by the circulars of the Punjab Chief Court to whish he was subordinate and was not bound by the authorities of the other High Courts. A decided case of the Punjab Chief Court was thereupon ited by the petitioner's counsel to the Magistrate who expressed an opinion that a case decided under Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1905 was obsolete and out of date. The trying Magistrate then relied upon a circular issued by the Punjab Chief Court in 1915 and insisted on proceeding with the trial. The said circular, the petitioner is advised, is merely advisory and does not incorporate any decisions arrived at in the course of judicial enquiry. It is merely a recommendation of the Judges. The Punjab Chief Court Judges in the said circular have set forth their reasons for issuing it and the clear reasoning of the circular leaves no room for doubt that the Punjab Chief Court is of opinion that applications for adjournment, preceding application, for transfer to the Punjab Chief Court are made with a view to cause delay. Such being the opinion of the Judges of the Punjab Chief Court, the petitioner is advised, that it would be futile to apply to the Punjab Chief Court for a transfer of your petitioner's case. Under the circumstances, therefore, your petitioner is advised not to move the Punjab Chief Court for a transfer, but to apply for the same to your Excellency-in-Council under the provisions of Sections 527 and 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code. For easy reference a full text of the circular mentioned above, issued by the Chief Court of Punjab is hereto annexed and marked C.

11. Your petitioner has already referred, in para 9 above, to the hostility borne towards him, as he is informed, by the officials in Delhi, and particularly, by the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, who since the institution of these proceedings, has proceeded on leave, and Lieut.-Col. Beadon, now acting Chief Commissioner, whose order to the Additional District Magistrate, so prejudicial to the petitioner's chances of a fair trial, is quoted above. That the apprehension in this respect on the part of your petitioner is well-founded will be shown sufficiently by the circumstances set out below. But your petitioner would say first, that he cannot ignore, as mere unreliable gossip, the reports continuously brought to him by various persons of remarks made by different officials to such persons regarding your petitioner's conduct and his political activities and expressions of their intention to put an end to these activities. Such reports have for a long time past caused your petitioner to apprehend that advantage would be taken, sooner or later, of the wide powers enjoyed by the Executive authorities to curtail your petitioner's liberty, though he can safely say that he has always in his political and other public work pursued methods of a perfectly legal and constitutional character and acted as a loyal, but free subject of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. And your petitioner is now equally apprehensive, as a result of these reports, which have become a common knowledge in the City of Delhi, that influence may be brought to bear on any subordinate Court in the Punjab, which may be called upon to try these proceedings, to the detriment of your petitioner's right to a fair and impartial trial, and your petitioner, respectfully represents, that the order issued to the Additional District Magistrate by Lieut.-Col. Beadon, emphasising the importance of the Defence of India Act, and calling for condign punishment of your petitioner in the event of conviction, is a strong justification of such apprehension.

12. But there are even wider grounds for the apprehension existing in your petitioner's mind that he may not get a fair trial unless his case is transferred outside the limits of the provinces of the Punjab and Delhi. For a long time past your petitioner has been a frank and honest critic of the officials of the Delhi Province, from the Chief Commissioner downwards, in regard to certain of their executive acts which he has conscientiously conceived to be arbitrary, oppressive and prejudicial to public interests.

13. Your petitioner does not desire to burden this representation and weary your Excellency with all the details of the various occascions on which he has felt, called upon publicly to criticise the acts of officials in Delhi. It will suffice, however to quote a few instances of matters of the kind described, which have attracted attention and provoked widespread criticism throughout the country. Your petitioner would respectfully represent that he only advances these instances to show the hostility towards your petitioner likely to be thus created in the minds of the officials criticized; and it is your petitioner's earnest submission that the presence of such hostility in the minds of the superior officials is quite sufficient to justify the existence in your petitioner's mind of a reasonable apprehension, within the meaning of Section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, that he may not be accorded a fair and impartial trial at the hands of any of their subordinates.

14. Apart from his activities as a public speaker and a worker of the Home Rule League, your petitioner, as is well-known, has been a regular contributor to the press and in particular to "The Bombay Chronicle", of which he has acted as the accredited Delhi correspondent for over a year past. In the course of his duties in that respect he has criticised and dwelt upon the abuses (as he has conceived them to be), of the administration and the personal acts of the Hon. Mr. Hailey and Lieut.-Col. Beadon and such criticism has been the subject of comment in leading newspapers.

15. The first notable instance of public criticism by your petitioner of administrative acts of the Delhi Executive was in connection with the stoppage of the municipal grant to the Indraprastha Girls' High School. That action was taken after the Managing Committee of the School had declined to accede to the request of the Chief Commissioner to dismiss Miss Gmeiner, the Superintendent of the Institution, because that lady was an active worker of the Delhi Home Rule League and had refused to sever her connection with the League. A letter which your petitioner wrote to "The Bombay Chronicle," and which was published by that journal on May 3rd, 1917, on the action of the Delhi authorities in this matter and their attitude towards the school, is attached herewith and marked "D." The comments made by "The Bombay Chronicle" on the matter in its issue of May 3rd, 1917, are also annexed and marked "E." This question was regarded as one of the highest importance by the public all over the country and the action of the Delhi authorities was severely condemned in a number of leading Indian journals. As a result of all this publicity large funds were subscribed to the school in Bombay and other places and in addition the deficit of Rs. 500 in the permanent income of the school caused by the stoppage of the Municipal grant, was guaranteed by private benefactors. It is significant that it was due to your petitioner in the first instance, that this publicity, which defeated the object of the Delhi auhorities, was secured.

16. Your petitioner would next draw attention to his letter published in "The Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of May 28th, 1917, in which he strongly condemned what he considered to be an act of vandalism perpetrated by the Delhi Municipality, of which Lieut.-Col. Beadon was President, in hewing down the avenue of trees in the Chandni Chowk, thus destroying a historic feature of the City. The passage of the letter hereto annexed marked "E" will suffice to indicate the nature of the criticism contained therein. Your petitioner has reason to believe that the publication of this letter, at the instance of your petitioner, was very strongly resented by Lieut.-Col. Beadon.

17. On July 3rd 1917, your petitioner contributed to the same journal a letter entitled "The Silence of Delhi" in which he described the action of the Delhi authorities in stopping the holding of a public meeting which had been called to protest against the Madras internments and to condemn the attitude towards agitation for self-government adopted by the Madras Government. Again on the 22nd of December last a communication from your petitioner was published in "The Bombay Chronicle" a passage from which is hereto annexed marked H.

18. The above mentioned are characteristic extracts from the series of letters and articles contributed by your petitioner, in addition to his public speeches, to the press in which he has criticized the Hon. Mr. Hailey, Lt.-Col. Beadon and other officers of the Delhi administration. They are quoted for the purpose of illustrating, as your petitioner has previously said, the atmosphere prevailing in regard to the relations existing between himself and the Delhi authorities. Not to burden this petition further, your petitioner refrains from further lengthy quotations, but he may instance such a well-known public matter as the stopping of the Ram Lila procession as an example of many other matters in which he has felt it his duty to criticise the officials of Delhi, and refer your Excellency to the passage from a letter to "The Bombay Chronicle" dated November 3rd, 1917, and marked I.

19. Your petitioner would once more urge that he has no other object, in referring to these matters, except to convince your Excellency-in-Council that they must have inevitably created in the minds of the superior officials of the Delhi administration a feeling of resentment and prejudice against your petitioner. That such feeling exists is already suggested, as your petitioner humbly submits, by the improper, and unwarranted instructions issued to the trying Magistrate by Lt.-Col. Beadon as his immediate superior. Your petitioner humbly submits, to your Excellency-in-Council that in view of all the circumstances stated, his apprehension that he will not get a fair and impartial trial if his case is not transferred from the Court subordinate to the Punjab Chief Court, is reasonable and well-founded.

20. Your petitioner humbly urges therefore that he has fully made out his case for a transfer from the Court of the present trying Magistrate under Section 526, I. P. C. But for reasons already stated in para 10 above he is advised and strongly apprehends that it would be futile to apply to the Chief Court of the Punjab for such transfer. He therefore humbly appeals to your Excellency-in-Council to exercise your powers under Section 527 Cr. P. C., and transfer the trial of his case to some other Court outside the Provinces of Delhi and the Punjab in order to promote the ends of justice.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The programme of the September session of the Imperial Legislative Council is not yet finally settled. It is understood, however, that the bills to be taken up on the opening day (4th proximo), will include that on provincial insolvency. There will also be interpellations, while Mr. Patel who will take his part that day, will introduce a validating bill relating to Hindu marriages. The resolutions to be considered in the course of the session, include one about indentured labourers in the Crown colonies, which will be moved by Pandit Malaviya and another advocating the introduction of Boy Scout movement in Indian schools, which stands in the name of Mr. Khaparde.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDER ON MR. TILAK.

At a meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee held at Thana yesterday about 25 delegates were elected for the special session of the Indian National Congress, and it was resolved to convene a public meeting at an early date to consider the new Reform scheme. Then the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting strongly protests against the action of the Bombay Government in applying the Defence of India Act and prohibiting Mr. Tilak from making any public speech in view of the explanation already given by Mr. Tilak, several times regarding recruiting."

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

BENEFIT FROM TRADE BALANCE IN FAVOUR

SIR L. DANE'S SUGGESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

Sir Louis Dane in a letter in "The Times" supporting Lord Montagu of Beaulieu regarding the importance of industrial developments in India, emphasises what is being done in the Punjab towards the utilisation of the power of the great rivers. He says the difficulty has been to find a market for power owing to the absence of great industries, but much can be achieved capitalists are treated more sympathetically and pioneers are allowed profit such as they get elsewhere, and if they are not throttled down by the financial authorities. Something, he says, also might be done to reduce the wearisome delays caused by the various authorities and the governments, who must be convinced before any concessions can be obtained. The provincial governments may be able to do something, if they have a freer hand and more funds.

Sir Louis Dane suggests that India should be allowed fully to benefit from the trade balance in her favour and from the rise in the value of silver. He points out that India's gain of £2,000,000 yearly in the home charges owing to the rise in the value of rupee is a source from which ample funds could be raised after the war for the development of great industries in India. If such development is the result of Mr. Montagu's policy, he will have done great things for India.

RUSSIA AND ALLIES.

DIPLOMATS LEAVE VOLOGDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Francis, the United States Ambassador to Russia, has telegraphed the news of his arrival at Murmansk in company with the British, the French and the Italian diplomats.

A telegram from Stockholm states that the American Consul-General has notified the Russian Commissary for Foreign Affairs that in the opinion of the Entente Consuls, the political situation is unaltered by the departure of the Entente Ambassadors from Vologda and that the Consuls intend to remain in Moscow.

KAISER'S BAREFACED EFFRONTERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin gives the Kaiser's proclamation to the German people saying they have proved themselves worthy of the tremendous task which Providence assigned them by four years of hard struggle and memorable deeds. "We have neglected nothing to restore peace," continues the proclamation, "but the enemy does not yet want peace. They shamelessly smirch the fair fame of Germany with calumnies and declare that Germany must be annihilated. We must, therefore, continue to fight until the enemies acknowledge our right to exist."

BAVARIAN KING'S PROCLAMATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 5.

The King of Bavaria has issued the following proclamation: "It is not our fault that we enter the fifth year of war. Our opponents are not yet ready for peace. We must therefore continue to fight and shoulder all our troubles and hardships in the sure confidence of victory."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The share market was particularly active in miscellaneous section in which a large turnover of shares took place. Buzar Timber in response to an insistent demand went up to Rs. 20-8, Britannia Biscuits were very firm at Rs. 16-4 and Great India Phosphates moved up to Rs. 43 premium, while the other shares were with one or two exceptions equally firm. A fair volume of business was reported in coal shares where prices were on the whole well maintained. Kastas made a further advance and Bansjorahs were also higher. In Jute mill shares section business was slightly disappointing owing to want of buying power. However, prices were on the whole well maintained. Although Reliance and Howrah were slightly easier there was no weakness in evidence, and the market closed without further change. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 22-8, Borrea 33-4, Burrakur 47-12, Equitable (ord) 46-4 s. 1., Ghusick 20-10, Jumoni 13, Kasta 7, Kuazdi 24, Nazira 12-8, New Manbhoom 28-8, Samla Kendra 19.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 735, Auckland (ord) 408-8, Empire (ord) 68-8, Fort Gloster (ord) 850, Howrah (ord) 54-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 860, Lansdowne (ord) 404, Lothian (ord) 363, Northbrook (ord) 63-8, Reliance (ord) 47-9.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 24-8, Anglo Oriental Navigation 44-8, Bengal Brass 37-8, Behar Oil 49-8, Bengal Paper (ord) 112, Buxar Timber Trading 20-8, Britannia Biscuits 16-4, Dunbar Cotton (ord) 73, Eastern Paint 24-8, Great Indian Phosphate 43 p., Howrah Oil 80-8, Hooghly Flour 28, Indian Galvanising 14 p., Kalyanpur Lime 20-4, Kumardhubi Engineering (new) 53, Steel Products 18-8, Surma Valley Saw Mills 24-8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68 to Rs. 68-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-6 to Rs. 68-10.

MALAVIYA ON REFORM PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 7.)

United States, etc. But except in the case of eight universities, the franchise has never been based in the United Kingdom on any educational qualification. It is the possession of freehold or leasehold property of a certain value or the occupation of premises of a certain annual value that gives a vote there, and it is said that this is the most universal qualification in all countries where a system of popular election has been introduced. Mr. Disraeli made an attempt in his abortive Reform Bill of 1867 to introduce an educational franchise in England. Hansard records that it was met by ridicule, because it proposed a very low educational franchise. —so backward was education in England at the time. Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill of 1868, based the franchise, like its predecessor of 1832, on property qualifications. It was after the franchise had been so extended to the workmen, that Englishmen began to say that 'we must educate our masters,' and the Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870, making elementary education universal and compulsory. The Duke of Newcastle's Commission of 1861 stated in their report that the estimated number of day scholars in England and Wales in 1833 was one in 11½. Speaking in 1868, Mr. Bruce stated that they had then arrived at the rate of one in seven or eight. In introducing the Elementary Education Bill (1870) Mr. Forster described the situation as showing "much imperfect education and much absolute ignorance,"—"ignorance which we are all aware is pregnant with crime and misery with misfortune to individuals and danger to the community." So we are not much worse off than England was in 1868-70. Nor are we worse off than was Canada when on Lord Durham's recommendation, Parliament established Responsible Government there. "It is impossible" said Lord Durham in his memorable report which led to the change, "to exaggerate the want of education among the inhabitants. No means of instruction have ever been provided for them, and they are almost and universally destitute of the qualifications even of reading and writing." Let us have a reform bill based on the principles of that of 1868, or a substantial measure of Responsible Government and one of the first things, if not *the first thing*, we will do is to pass an Education Act which will remove the stigma of illiteracy from our land and steadily raise the percentage of scholars at schools, until in a decade or so, it will equal the standard which has been reached in other civilised countries.

Intelligence of Indians.

Having dealt at such length with the argument based on the want of education among the people, I think it my duty to add that though the Government have not yet secured them the benefit of education, nature has been much less unkind to them. They have been endowed with a fair measure of common sense, and not only in their caste panchayats and conferences but generally in all matters which concern them, the bulk of them well understand their interests and come to fairly correct conclusions regarding them. The number of such conferences is steadily growing. Only in February last, the tenants of the United Provinces held a Conference of their own during the Magh Mela at Allahabad, when they discussed and adopted a representation to Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy, urging what they wanted to be done to protect and promote their interests. They did me the honour of inviting me to address a few words to them; and it gave me genuine pleasure to see how well they understood and appreciated every point that affected their interests. I claim that, allowing for the difference due to the possession or the want of education, our small proprietors, yeomen farmers, and the bulk of our tenants will compare not unfavourably with corresponding classes in other countries in the possession of natural intelligence. And finally, having regard to the response which they have made, and are still making, to the appeal to subscribe to the war loan and to risk their lives in the cause of liberty and righteousness and the defence of the Empire, it is wrong and unkind to suggest that they are hopelessly deficient in the capacity to judge whom they should elect as their *panch, mukhtar* or representative in the Legislative Councils. Twelve months of whole-hearted effort by officials and non-officials, to educate and organise them, similar to that which has been made for raising the war loan and recruits from the people, will go far to prepare them for the exercise of any franchise which may be conferred upon them.

Another Historical fact.

In discussing the question of electorates, it should also be remembered that though it is in every way desirable to make the franchise as broad as possible, it cannot in reason be regarded as a very serious objection that comparatively speaking, our electorates may not in the first instance, be as large as in countries where the elective system has been in vogue for a long time. A reference to the gradual extension of the franchise in England may not be amiss here. We know that up to the year 1832 the majority of the House of Commons was elected by less than fifteen thousand persons. In Scotland, where the population at that time was about 2,36,000, there were only about 3,000 electors. As Mr. Gladstone stated in 1884, the Reform Bill of 1832, which was described as "the Magna Charta of British liberties," added about 500,000 to the entire constituency of the three countries. After 1832, the next reform came in 1866. At that time the total constituency of the United Kingdom reached 1,364,000, and by the bills which were passed in 1867-69 the number was raised to 2,448,000. By 1884, the constituency had reached in round numbers 3,000,000. The Act of 1885 added about 2,000,000 to the number, i.e. nearly twice as much as was added since 1867, and more than four times as much as was added in 1832. This brief history contains both guidance and encouragement for us. With a fairly liberal franchise, we are in a position to start with electorates the dimensions of which will be regarded by every reasonable man as satisfactory, when all the circumstances of the case are borne in mind.

ANOTHER COTTON CRISIS.

SENSATIONAL RISE OF PRICES.

COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION.

Owing to the sensational rise of about Rs. 180 in a few days of the September Contracts the situation of the Cotton Market has again become dangerous. A meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association was held yesterday, at which the following business was transacted. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani, the president of the Association.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Vithaldas, in opening the proceedings of the meeting said, that, owing to the extraordinary rise engineered in the price of the Contracts of September delivery of Broach M. G. Fine, the situation of the market all round had become very dangerous and it was necessary, with a view to protect the trading public that some action should be taken to avoid a crisis.

Mr. Durgadutt explained the situation and said that it was really dangerous to contemplate that in a few days prices had been systematically forced up from Rs. 740 to Rs. 920. It was absolutely necessary that some check should be placed, otherwise one did not know where the operation would stop. Thus, it became necessary that something should be done to protect the trade.

Messrs. Anandilal, Rotdar, Bankilal and others also impressed upon the meeting the necessity of taking immediate action to check the wild upward trend of prices.

After some discussion it was unanimously resolved that for the next three days maximum and minimum prices for Broach M. G. Fine for September at Rs. 925 and Rs. 875 respectively be fixed and that in the meantime the Chairman of the Cotton Control Committee be approached with a request to investigate the circumstances relating to the September Broach Contracts and to take such action as he may deem fit to check the prices and give such protection to the trading public as may be deemed advisable.

KOLHAPUR KULKARNIS.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 1.

On the 29th June an order was issued in the "Kolhapur Durbar Gazette" to the effect that hereditary Kulkarnis should be deprived of their rights and the talatis system be introduced and they should relinquish charge of their work by the 29th July 1918. In the State "Gazette" dated the 2nd March it was stated that his Highness intended introducing village panchayats as in Travancore and Bikanar and that it was the experience of wise men that hereditary Kulkarnis were likely to be a clog to that system. It was further suggested that the power would rest only in the hands of Kulkarnis and their few caste brethren. The Kulkarnis approached his Holiness Shri Shunkaracharya of Karveera Peeth and as advised by him, submitted a memorial to his Highness on 14th July. The main import of the memorial was that the vatandar Kulkarnis hitherto never went against the Kolhapur Durbar whenever any new reforms were introduced and so they would as obediently abide by the Panchayat system that his Highness wished to introduce in the villages.

His Holiness represented to his Highness the good points in the hereditary systems and also suggested means to purge it of its abuses. Further, the Kulkarnis convened another meeting on the 29th July under the presidentship of his Holiness when they passed two resolutions to the effect that they were ready to help the State in every way in the matter of primary education and that they were willing to bring financial relief to the ryots by conducting cooperative credit societies in their respective villages. Meanwhile, orders had been issued by the revenue officers to the talatis to take over charge from the vatandar Kulkarnis. The talatis were also empowered, in case of Kulkarnis not surrendering, to confiscate the vatans. But they were advised by his Holiness not to oppose the State and yet to hold to their right of representation on right lines. His Holiness has represented to the

His Holiness has clearly represented to the Maharaja that any new methods devised for the good of the villagers in the State would be properly carried out by the hereditary Kulkarnis in the *Inam* villages attached to his *math*. If the transfer of administration to talatis, over whom he would have no control as Inamdar, were to be insisted upon, then his Holiness would willingly relinquish the *Inam* villages to his Holiness. The people of the State are awaiting the issue anxiously and it is hoped that his Highness will settle the matter judiciously and amicably.

Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme.

RECENT EVENTS IN INDIA.

The following instalment of the Report of Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms examines the working of the Morley-Minto reformed councils.

The Announcement in Parliament.

On August 20, 1917, the Secretary of State for India made the following announcement in the House of Commons:—

"The policy of His Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible, and that it is of the highest importance as a preliminary to considering what these steps should be that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India. His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided, with His Majesty's approval, that I should accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to India to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India, to consider with the Viceroy the views of local Governments, and to receive with him the suggestions of representive bodies and others.

"I would add that progress in this policy can only achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance, and they must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility.

"Ample opportunity will be afforded for public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course to Parliament."

A New Policy.

We take these words to be the most momentous utterance ever made in India's chequered history. They pledge the British Government in the clearest terms to the adoption of a new policy towards three hundred millions of people. The policy, so far as Western communities are concerned, is an old and tried one. Englishmen believe in responsible government as the best form of government that they know; and now in response to requests from India they have promised to extend it to India also under the conditions set out in the announcement. We need not dwell on the colossal nature of the enterprise, or on the immense issues of welfare or misery which hang upon its success or failure.

The announcement marks the end of one epoch, and the beginning of a new one. Hitherto, as we shall show, we have ruled India by a system of absolute government, but have given her people an increasing share in the administration of the country and increasing opportunities of influencing and criticising the Government. With the development of the old system we shall deal hereafter. For the moment, however, let us review the last stage, which began with the reforms of 1909, in order to see how it came about, that the old familiar ways would no longer suffice for the well being of the country and why by the change should take the form set forth in the words of August 20.

Morley-Minto Reforms.

Lord Minto told his legislative council in March 1907, that with the object of satisfying the constitutional aspirations of that day, his Government had been considering how to give the people of India wider opportunities of expressing their views on how they should be governed. The increasing readiness of the landed and commercial classes to share in public life and to render assistance to Government, and the desire of the rapidly growing numbers of educated Indians to have a larger voice in administrative questions had convinced both Lord Morley and himself that it was time to carry to a further stage the reforms effected in Lord Lansdowne's days. The underlying idea of the Morley-Minto changes, which were introduced in 1909, was to associate the people to a greater extent with Government in the decision of public questions. With this end in view one seat on the Governor General's and one on each of the provincial executive councils were in practice reserved for Indian members. All the legislative councils were enlarged, and all were given a real and substantial elected element, while the provincial legislative councils were also given non-official majority. The right of discussing questions of public interest was also conceded to the councils. This gave members real opportunity of exercising some influence on questions of administration and finance, and though the executive government was left free to act upon such recommendations as it thought fit, the concession was regarded by persons of insight as perhaps the most important part of the changes. The institution of finance committees of the councils also gave the elected members a direct share in framing limited portions of the budget. Their scope in this direction, however, was extremely restricted, being confined to the small margin of expenditure available for optional schemes, that is such as had not already been definitely selected by the Government for execution. Not only was the amount available small, but in the nature of the case the schemes under consideration were generally of secondary importance. It was thought impossible to introduce a general system of direct election with territorial constituencies; and indirect election was accordingly retained, except in the case of Muhammadans and certain other special electorates.

Their Character and Reception.

The Morley-Minto reforms were essentially of an evolutionary character: they were a natural extension of the previously existing system. Excessive claims were made for them in the enthusiasm of the moment but in any case they cannot justly be described as embodying any new policy. The change was one of degree and not of kind. Lord Morley himself emphatically repudiated the idea that the measures were in any sense a step towards parliamentary government. They were based on the fundamental principle that the executive government should retain the final decision of all questions although some degree of popular control over legislation was established in the provinces by providing small non-official majorities. We shall examine in due course the claim that the reforms would "really and effectively associate the people of India in the work not only of occasional legislation, but of actual every day administration." But however this may be there is no doubt that they constituted real and important advance. At first they met with a good reception. The Congress welcomed them and Mr. Gokhale spoke of their "generous and fair nature" but very soon depreciatory criticism began to manifest itself and dissatisfaction has steadily increased.

Decentralisation Commission.

It is almost a truism to say that any extension of popular control over an official system of government must be accompanied by some relaxation of the bonds of superior official authority. It was appropriate, therefore, that even the reforms of Lord Minto's time synchronized with an attempt to relax the closeness of the control exercised by the Government of India and the Secretary of State over the provinces. Between the constitutional changes and the attempts at decentralisation a certain parallelism is discernible. The administration of Lord Curzon had been marked by a great period of investigatory and constructive activity. Department after department, service after service was overhauled and a new programme of work laid down for it. Principles were enunciated and standards set. New departments or new authorities were created to relieve or to improve the existing machinery. All this tended to a marked concentration of authority in the hands of the central Government, against which a natural reaction in due course occurred. In addition, provincial Governments were beginning to chafe under financial and administrative restrictions, devised for a more punitive system, which fettered them in their plans of individual development. Complaints were heard also that the prevalent unrest was due in part to loss of touch between officials and the people. The district officer was said to be too closely bound by rules and regulations; too much occupied in writing to his official superiors; too much of a machine and too little of a personality. These reasons led to the appointment of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation which presented its report in 1909. The report surveyed the relations between the Indian and he provincial Governments, and also between the latter and the authorities subordinate to them, and recommended a series of measures having for their object the relaxation of control by higher authorities and the simplification of administrative methods.

It would be unjust in us to blame the Commission for not taking a broader view of their task. They stand on firm ground when they defend the maintenance of close official control in India by the absence of control by local parliamentary bodies; nor can they be accused of want of foresight, since they recognised that if the local legislative councils were granted material control over provincial finance, a greater separation of Indian provincial revenues must follow. Their work must be judged by the conditions of 1908 and not those of 1918; it was appropriate corollary to, and in keeping with, the Morley-Minto changes. All we need say is that, if we mean to give the provinces a real measure of constitutional liberty of action now, measures of decentralization far beyond those conceived by the authors of the report will certainly be necessary.

Even as things were, however, and under the drastic limitations which the system imposed, their proposals affected much of the framework of government; much time was necessarily occupied in their examination; and their results, which are contained in a long series of Government orders and resolutions, have been important and valuable especially in the financial sphere. Between the years 1910 and 1917 the control of the Government of India over local Governments has been appreciably relaxed in a multitude of details and much has been done both to free local bodies from official interference, and to delegate increased powers to the heads of departments both in the Government of India and in provincial Governments.

The Imperial visit.

The year 1911 was made memorable by the visit of their Majesty's the King Emperor and Queen Empress. It was the first occasion on which the British Sovereign had set foot on the soil of his Indian dominions. The feelings of the people are warm and quick, the sentiment of attachment to a personal ruler is strong, and the King's presence among them was felt to be an act of Royal kindness and affection, which stirred the heart of India to its depth. The visit proved the deep loyalty of the masses of the people, which his Majesty's message of hope for the future did much to confirm. As the message from the Princes and peoples of India to the people of Great Britain and Ireland put it: "Their Imperial Majesties have drawn closer the bonds that unite England and India, and have deepened and intensified the traditional feeling of loyalty and devotion to the throne and person of the Sovereign," and "we are confident that this great and historic event marks the beginning of a new era ensuring greater happiness, prosperity and progress to the people of India under the aegis of the Crown." By the Royal announcement in the durbar at Delhi the partition of Bengal was modified, in a manner which inevitably disappointed the Muhamadans of Eastern Bengal but was of political value in allaying a greater grievance; and the simultaneous removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi appealed to the popular imagination particularly as a striking manifestation of the powers of State. But these changes are only germane to our purpose in so far as the despatch in which they were proposed produced a lively discussion of constitutional policy. After dwelling on the necessity "in due course" of giving Indians a large share in the government and the difficulty of doing so while retaining the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council, the despatch stated "the only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of self-government, until at last India would consist of a number of administrations autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern." We do not propose to discuss the interpretation placed upon this reference to provincial autonomy; but Lord Crewe expressly repudiated any idea that the despatch implied a future for India on the lines of colonial self-government as the goal of policy.

Public Services Commission.

Lord Hardinge's Government were indeed less concerned to deal with what they conceived to be vague and distant aspirations than to satisfy what they looked on as reasonable and practical claims. They were anxious to give to Indians as large a share in the public services as was consistent with the best interests of the country; and in September 1912 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine and report on various matters connected with the public services of which the most important was:—

"Such limitations as still exist in the employment of non-Europeans, and the working of the existing division of services into Imperial and provincial."

The Commission visited India during the cold weathers of 1912-13 and 1913-14 and recorded an immense volume of evidence, official and non-official, in each province. The evidence was naturally conflicting and there were occasions when it was tinged with racial feeling. The report was completed early in 1915, but owing to the outbreak of hostilities it was decided to postpone publication in the hope of avoiding controversy at a time when all energies should be concentrated on the conduct of the war. But the report could not be withheld indefinitely and was ultimately published in January 1917. By that time the war had raised the pitch of Indian expectations to an extreme height nd we are not surprised that a report which might have satisfied Indian opinion two years earlier was generally denounced in 917 as wholly inadequate. The Commission roposed that some services should be entirely recruited in India and that the Indian element in others should be largely increased. But their assumption that British responsibility for India requires a preponderating proportion of British officers in the security services did not commend itself to many Indian critics. We shall return later on to the discussion of this question, and shall make our own proposals. For a time at all events owing to the intensity which nationalist feeling had acquired, and, we must add, the tinge of racialism which had infected political discussion, the effect of the report was to irritate rather than to satisfy Indian opinion.

HON. MR. HUQ ON REFORMS.

WHERE THEY SHOULD BE MODIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Aug 5.

At a meeting of the special session of the Behar Provincial Conference convened to consider the reform scheme, the Hon. Mr. Mazharul Huq in his presidential address referring to the war, said that personally he would have liked to have postponed all reforms and devote all energies to the question of recruitment.

On the question of the proposed reforms he observed that the authors of scheme had made a genuine and honest effort to understand the huge problem of Indian reforms from all possible points of view and honestly tried to solve them. He dissented from those who thought that the scheme should be rejected *in toto* because they had not got what they had asked; and after comparing the Congress-League and Montagu schemes he declared that a good working scheme would be evolved if the essential features of the former were engrafted in the latter. He welcomed the proposed Select Committee in the House of Commons and demanded that the Under-Secretary of State for India should be an Indian. Referring to the reforms in the Government of India he strongly expressed himself for changes in the Central Government and for halt the members of the Executive Council being Indians; he not consider the bicameral system of Government to be sound. On an analysis of the proposals for reform in the provincial Governments, he thought it obvious that the claim that a substantial step towards responsible government had been taken was not made out, though he was bound to say that arrangements had been made to prepare Indians for responsible government after five years. He considered the Commission of Enquiry would be a wholesome check on the extravagance of Government and maladministration in India. Resolutions demanding the vesting of the Government in the Indian people depicting the unwarranted distrust in the people of this country and on the other details of the reform scheme were passed.

THE NIGHTINGALE OF PERSIA

The first of a series of public lectures to be delivered under the auspices of the Gujarat College Literary and Debating Society came off on July 30, when Prof. M. E. Namazi of the Gujarat College delivered a public lecture in the Premabhai Hall on "Hafiz. The Nightingale of Persia" A. Master Esqr. I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner presiding.

The name of the poet was Khaja Shamsoddin, hafiz being his non-de-plume, signifying that he knew the Qoran by heart. At the time when Hafiz lived people were very fond of composing verses. Hafiz too had a great zeal for poetry, but the first verses he composed were so clumsy that he was made a laughing-stock of the poets of the time. Being dejected he went to the grave of Baba-Kuhi and wept bitterly. It is said that the very night he saw in his dream a venerable old person who gave him a morsel of food-stuff saying "Thou shalt be a great poet." On the next day he wrote a very well known ode which amazed the people who atributed this sudden display of poetic talent to some unseen power. Hafiz soon attained popularity and attracted the attention of many learned kings and rulers of the time and very shortly not only were his works published in different portions of the Persian speaking world but were also translated into foreign languages.

The lecturer then proceeded to show various reasons which served to popularise Hafiz's poetry. Among others he mentioned, Hafiz's keen hatred to write satires against the patrons who could not satisfy him, his deep sense of justice, his love for his motherland, Shiraz, expressed in his usual simplicity.

The chief fame of Hafiz, the lecturer said said rests mainly in his art of writing Gazals and this fact cannot be disputed in the face of overwhelming authorities. It may be noted in passing that Hafiz was not deficient in writing other forms of poetic composition. That Hafiz imitated Khaju cannot be denied, but that he did not even neglect Sulman is abundantly clear on the comparison of the odes of Hafiz and Sulman. The subject matter of the odes is chiefly love and its attractions, the unstability of world, profligacy, wine and intoxication. The secret of Hafiz's superior fame lies in his expression of natural feelings and emotions which have made the verses of Hafiz peculiar his own, and the purport of the verse "You alone possess what the beautiful possess collectively" is admittedly true of Hafiz.

In considering Hafiz's Philosophical ideas, the lecturer pointed out, that they were similar to those of Omar Khayyam, Ibinsina and Farabi, but Hafiz's treatment of the same problems was more detailed and lucid. Hafiz's philosophy begins with the idea that human intellect is too weak to fathom the mysteries of creation and the realities of things. As a consequence Hafiz holds in contempt the claims of devotees who pose themselves as being acquainted with the secrets of the Universe. The poet also believed in the theory of Pantheism. He further hold that nothing can be known about the world and matter but by revelations and the help of God. The poet also affirmed that human beings have no control over their actions and that every thing that proceeded from them was in accordance with the will of the Almighty. The poet confirmed to the belief that life is an ever ascending curve and that great men are born, not made. These views mark out Hafiz as a great moral teacher inculcating truths with a zeal and fervour which knew no equal.

Finally Prof. Namazi said whether Hafiz indulged in worldly wine or not, his was a fervent soul and a lofty genius and his glowing imagery, his gorgeous yet often tender description of natural beauty his excellent love passages have rightly given him a first place among Persian poets and that he deservedly holds the prominent position which thoughtful critics like William Jones, Dr. Gothieul Sir W. Clarke, Prof. Brown, Maulana Jami, Urfi and others have assigned him.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

MISS GARNHAM'S MISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug 3.

Private intimation has been received that arious women's organisations in Australia epresenting the most powerful interests in hat country, who have been deeply stirred by the condition of Indian women in Fiji, have combined together and sent at their own expense and as their representative Miss Garnham who is on furlough from India to Fiji. She will spend me months in seeing what practical steps can be taken to ameliorate the situation which has arisen owing to he disproportion of women to men under he Indenture System. The Fiji Government has given orders that facilities are to be given her while carrying on her work.

MERCHANTS AND THEIR SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The condition of most of the servants of Bombay merchants is worth taking into consideration. They have to work from morn till eve with all their might and main—nay, not only till evening, but late in the night even upto 9 o'clock, encumbered like an ox of "Taili." I much doubt if the servants are given any recreation. This cruelty on the part of the merchants is extremely painful to their servants inasmuch as it is injurious to their health as well as mental power. I, therefore, hope the wise merchants of Bombay will give the matter their best attention, and appoint associations according to their respective trades to eface the heavy exaction of work.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, August 2.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Aug. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.719	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8	"
Dew Point	76.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.883	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2	"
Minimum do. do.	79.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	292	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05	Inch.
Total fall during month	0.70	"
Do. do. year	28.29	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 5th Aug. 1918	0 21	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	hr. m.	ft. in.		Aug.	hr. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	5	m 10 46	27 11		5	m 3 50	16 7
		10 34a	25 11			m 4 54a	18 9
Tues.	6	m 11 24	28 3		6	m 4 34	16 6
		11 17a	26 4			m 5 30a	18 1
Wed.	7	m 11 57	28 4		7	m 5 13	16 6
		11 55a	26 8			m 6 2a	17 8
Thur	8	0 26a	28 3		8	m 5 48	16 8
						m 6 31a	17 4
Fri.	9	m 0 29	26 9		9	m 6 19	16 11
		0 52a	27 11			m 6 58a	17 2
Sat.	10	m 1 1			10	m 6 48	17 4
		1 16a				m 7 21a	17 2
Sun.	11	m 1 33			11	m 7 16	17 11
		1 40a				7 52a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset
Aug.	5 (Monday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
"	6 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
"	7 (Wednesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 12m.
"	8 (Thursday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
"	9 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
"	10 (Saturday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
"	11 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h. 59.6m.	a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h. 46.4m.	a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	10h. 32.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	6h. 57.1m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 5th August, 1918, was 29.908 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th August, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the east Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Temperature is high and humidity very low in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local, Jhansi reporting 1.16in. and Allahabad 0.19in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and night temperature in excess except at stations where rain has fallen. Day temperature is moderately or considerably above the average except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.74in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north and are lightly to moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is below normal and day temperature in slight or moderate excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average in the north of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern half of the reporting area; Raipur has had 2.89in. Jubbulpore 0.33in. Saugor 0.43in. Nagpur 0.26in. and Chanda 0.19in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.26in. Ratnagiri 2.87in. Mormugao 0.65in. and Karwar 0.64in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally; Belgaum reports 0.46in Aurangabad 0.13in. and Nizamabad 0.44in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is locally above normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast and in north Hyderabad, and local in the United Provinces, north-east Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan. The air continues drier and hotter than usual in the United Provinces, Punjab and Rajputana. A normal monsoon is blowing on the west coast but conditions are not favourable for any large precipitation inland.

A decrease of rainfall appears probable in Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 5th of August, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp: in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Aug.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	97.3	83.3	86	—	—	—0.08
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (4th Aug.)	96.7	83.9	86	—	—	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.6	83.8	70	—	1.20	—1.86
Rawalpindi	106.4	84.2	62	..	1.43	—7.84
Lahore	107.6	86.8	50	..	2.15	—5.81
Hissar	106.9	87.0	44	..	0.48	—5.81
Ambala	102.7	83.8	47	..	2.51	—9.96
Delhi	104.4	89.3	46	..	2.17	—10.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.8	85.6	53	..	3.13	—9.22
Mainpuri	103.7	84.9	53	..	2.03	—9.06
Jhansi	97.0	76.6	80	1.16	7.57	—10.66
Cawnpore	97.2	82.5	68	..	5.25	—9.88
Allahabad	98.3	79.9	79	0.19	11.57	—6.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.7	82.8	66	—	..	—1.47
Karachi	86.9	79.1	81	..	0.03	—4.27
Almer	93.2	81.0	66	..	1.82	—8.30
Jaipore	95.5	74.0	66	0.74	2.47	—9.11
Kotah	94.8	81.4	62	—	6.46	—7.08
Mount Abu	77.6	64.4	97	..	4.98	—25.25
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	78.5	73	—	0.14	—9.07
Dwarka	86.1	80.5	84	—	0.18	—10.15
Veraval	82.4	79.0	87	0.02	5.55	—6.68
Rajkot	90.4	74.7	74	0.05	6.01	—10.77
Bhavnagar Para	89.8	78.0	93	0.04	5.06	—7.42
Surat	85.3	78.5	88	0.08	13.29	—18.62
Ahmedabad	85.2	76.6	90	0.02	3.11	—14.75
Deesa	100.1	80.1	70	—	3.18	—9.76
Neemuch	88.7	74.8	81	—	12.80	—1.27
Indore	79.8	72.1	90	0.05	8.99	—8.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.1	74.8	89	0.33	17.95	—11.20
Saugor	82.8	72.0	90	0.43	16.38	—5.84
Hoshangabad	88.7	74.0	90	..	12.56	—11.37
Khandwa	82.1	73.5	85	..	9.74	—5.23
Akola	85.6	74.4	82	0.01	7.74	—8.67
Amraoti	82.8	73.1	93	0.02	13.12	—8.94
Nagpur	81.8	74.8	90	0.26	21.05	—4.13
Chanda	82.9	74.8	86	0.19	24.43	—1.66
Raipur	82.4	75.1	97	2.89	41.66	+16.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	79.2	84	0.26	16.04	—30.23
Ratnagiri	79.5	74.1	84	2.87	36.79	—30.16
Marmugao	85.1	..	96	0.65	36.84	—28.53
Karwar	83.8	74.3	91	0.64	42.25	—38.49
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.3	72.4	90	0.02	2.76	—7.29
Ahmednagar	87.6	70.1	75	0.03	2.37	—6.94
Poona	85.4	71.2	78	0.04	3.05	—11.12
Sholapur	89.4	69.7	75	—	3.68	—6.15
Bijapur	86.8	70.1	74	—	1.06	—4.82
Belgaum	76.0	66.1	96	0.46	10.30	—17.43
Aurangabad	81.9	70.4	91	0.13	3.14	—10 01
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.6	72.9	84	0.44	10.96	—6 63
Hyderabad	83.8	73.3	79	..	6.25	—5 67
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.0	73.2	88	3.61	89.59	—30.21
Calicut	84.4	73.6	94	0.79	28.64	—40 22
Cochin	85.4	74.8	86	0.52	21.25	—33.18
Colombo	86.2	73.5	95	0.16	8.33	—5.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	77.9	77	0.08	6.77	—4.75
Bellary	93.1	74.6	55	..	0 31	—3.60
Cuddapah	100.1	80.3	58	..	1.87	—5.71
Madras	104.2	80.9	56	..	2.45	—4.05
Bangalore	84.0	64.8	71	..	3.26	—5.41
Coimbatore	89.3	71.1	69	..	0.21	—3.18
Trichinopoly	97.3	73.0	57	..	3.62	+0 62
Negapatam	98.7	79.6	74	..	3.66	+0.09

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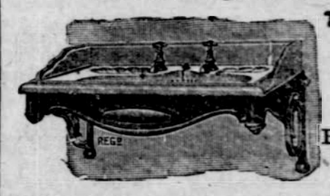
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